FACT BOOK ON *Aging* IN ONTARIO

89-02197/

Canadian Cataloguing in Publication Data

Main entry under title:

Fact book on aging in Ontario

Includes bibliographical references.
ISBN 0-88955-129-4

1. Aged — Ontario — Statistics. I. Ontario Gerontology Association

HQ1064.C3F32 1988 305.2'6'09713021 C88-093709-2

The photographs of Mary Pelma Erskine (nee Fletcher), 1901-1987, were donated to the Gerontology Research Centre by her estate.

ERRATUM

PLEASE NOTE ON PAGE 28 (C.3 FREQUENCY OF VISITS WITH FRIENDS AND WITH FAMILY BY AGE, 1982) THE TOP GRAPH REFERS TO FAMILY AND THE BOTTOM GRAPH REFERS TO FRIENDS.

FACT BOOK ON AGING IN ONTARIO

A Project Sponsored by the Ontario Gerontology Association / Ontarienne de Gérontologie.
Supported by the Office for Senior Citizens' Affairs/Office des personnes âgées.

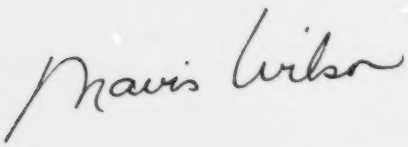
ONTARIO GERONTOLOGY ASSOCIATION
ONTARIENNE DE GÉRONTOLOGIE
1988

A MESSAGE FROM THE MINISTER OF SENIOR CITIZENS' AFFAIRS

Ontario is experiencing profound demographic changes. The over-65 population now exceeds one million. By the year 2006, this elderly population will grow by over 50 percent compared with the 15 percent growth in the population as a whole. In addition, the greatest growth increase will take place in the over seventy-five age group. Within this broad picture of an increasingly elderly population, there are the equally significant changes occurring in the lives of the elderly themselves.

The Fact Book on Aging in Ontario documents the essential elements of the lives of today's seniors -- their housing, their health, their social activities, and their personal concerns. I believe that the Fact Book will be a valuable resource for all those who, in their professional and personal lives, wish to know more about Ontario's elderly.

I am pleased to co-sponsor this publication with the Ontario Gerontology Association and, through this support, to encourage its role in gerontological education and information sharing. I want to extend my appreciation to Mr. Doug Rapelje, President of the Ontario Gerontology Association, for his leadership. I would also like to thank the Ontario Gerontology Association's Fact Book Committee and the consultants for the dedication and special contributions to the publication of the Fact Book on Aging in Ontario.



Mavis Wilson
Minister for Senior Citizens' Affairs

FOREWORD

Who are the elderly in Ontario? Where do they live? How do they spend their time? How financially solvent are they? How often are they visited by family or friends? What is their health status?

These and many other facts on aging have been answered in this easy-to-use reference book produced by the Ontario Gerontology Association/Ontarienne de Gérontologie, in collaboration with the office for Senior Citizens' Affairs.

Objectives of the Fact Book

1) To provide students, faculty, various levels of government, community groups and agencies, private consultants and practitioners, the media, business and industry, and the general public with easy access to current facts on aging.

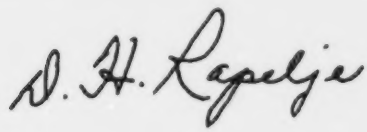
2) To provide a statistical overview of available information related to aging in Ontario.

The book presents in narrative, tables and charts, our present statistical knowledge of many aspects of aging in Ontario. Material has been drawn from Statistics Canada and other resources as indicated, and is based on the most recent figures available. It is our intention to keep the information current.

The Association acknowledges the support received from the Office for Senior Citizens' Affairs for funding the project and, particularly, David Kennedy, Senior Policy Advisor, for his assistance.

We would like to extend special thanks to Social Data Research Ltd. and the Gerontology Research Centre, University of Guelph, for their research and co-ordinating role in producing the Fact Book and also to the many individuals who prepared and reviewed material.

Finally, we wish to thank the Members of the Ontario Gerontology Association Steering Committee: Denise Allard, William Forbes, John Hirdes and Ellen Ryan. We hope that all those interested in the aged will find this book not only instructive but interesting.



D. H. Rapelje,
President

Ontario Gerontology Association
Ontarienne de Gérontologie

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Appendix: Data Sources

A.1 ELDERLY POPULATION (65+), THE PROVINCES, CANADA AND SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1981

In 1981, Ontario had the highest number of individuals aged 65 and over of all the provinces. The aged represented 10.1 percent of Ontario's population.

When the percentage of elderly individuals across Canada is compared, the proportion of Ontario's population aged 65 and over was only slightly above the average for Canada. Some provinces had a considerably higher percentage of elderly persons, most notably Prince Edward Island, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. Other provinces had a lower percentage, notably Quebec, Newfoundland and Alberta.

Compared to other jurisdictions, the elderly population in Ontario and Canada comprised a smaller part of the total population than in other advanced industrial nations, but a larger proportion than in the world as a whole.* About six percent of the world's population was aged 65 years and over in 1980.

The elderly comprised 11.9 percent of the total population in the United States, only slightly greater than in Canada. The proportion was very much greater in most European jurisdictions. Typical were England and Wales and Sweden where the elderly population comprised 15.1 and 16.8 percent, respectively, about the same as Canada is projected to reach early in the 21st century.

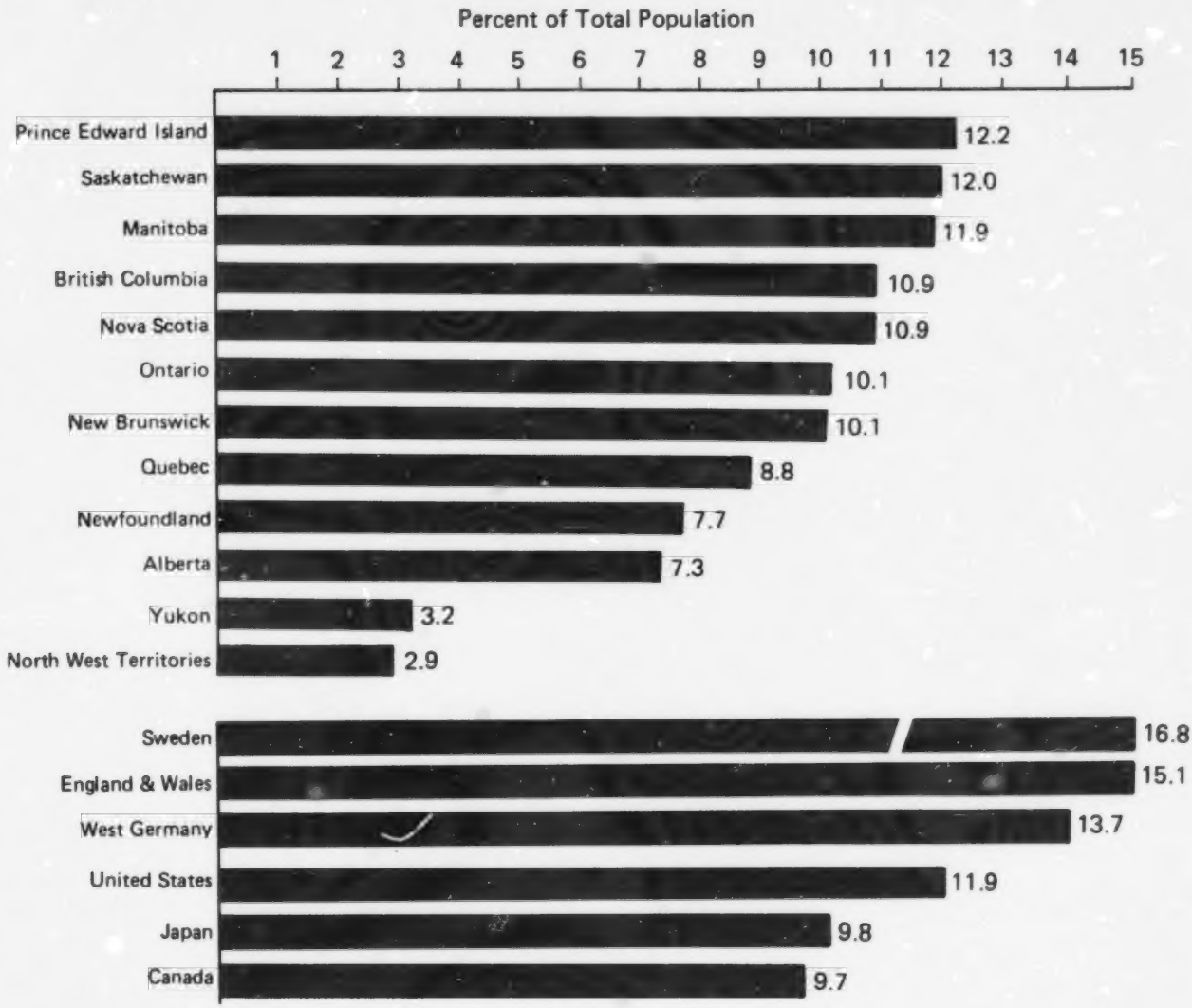
**Note: See Fact Book on Aging in Canada, Minister of Supply and Services, Canada, 1983: pp. 12-13.*

ELDERLY POPULATION (65+), THE PROVINCES, CANADA AND SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1981

	Total	% of Total Population
Prince Edward Island	14,895	12.2
Saskatchewan	116,170	12.0
Manitoba	121,820	11.9
British Columbia	298,175	10.9
Nova Scotia	92,555	10.9
Ontario	868,190	10.1
New Brunswick	70,555	10.1
Quebec	569,380	8.8
Newfoundland	43,780	7.7
Alberta	163,395	7.3
Yukon	735	3.2
North West Territories	1,320	2.9
Sweden	1,402,542	16.8
England and Wales	7,500,600	15.1
West Germany	2,289,629	13.7
United States	28,039,000	11.9
Japan	11,671,775	9.8
Canada	2,360,975	9.7

SOURCES: The Provincial Fact Book on Aging, Manitoba. Canada and the provinces, 1981 Statistics Canada.
United Nations Demographic Year Book, 1984. Pub. No. ET/ESA/STAT/SER.R/14. New York: United Nations, 1984.

A.1 Elderly Population (65+), The Provinces, Canada And Selected Countries, 1981



A.2 POPULATION PYRAMID, 1951-1981

Population pyramids are back-to-back bar graphs representing five-year age groups for males and females. Each bar shows the proportion of people in a particular age-sex group. Together the bars form a picture of a population's age and sex structure.

Comparing the population pyramids of 1951 and 1961 to those of 1971 and 1981, reveals the consequences of Ontario's declining birth rate. Little change is apparent at the tops of the pyramids from 1951-1981, but the sharply declining birth rate has produced a population pyramid in 1981 that is more diamond shaped with a bulging middle (representing young middle-age and people in their early twenties) and a narrow base. Looking at these pyramids, it is clear that the average age of the population has increased by the smaller proportions at the bottom, and with some increase at the top of the pyramid. For further detail see A.3.

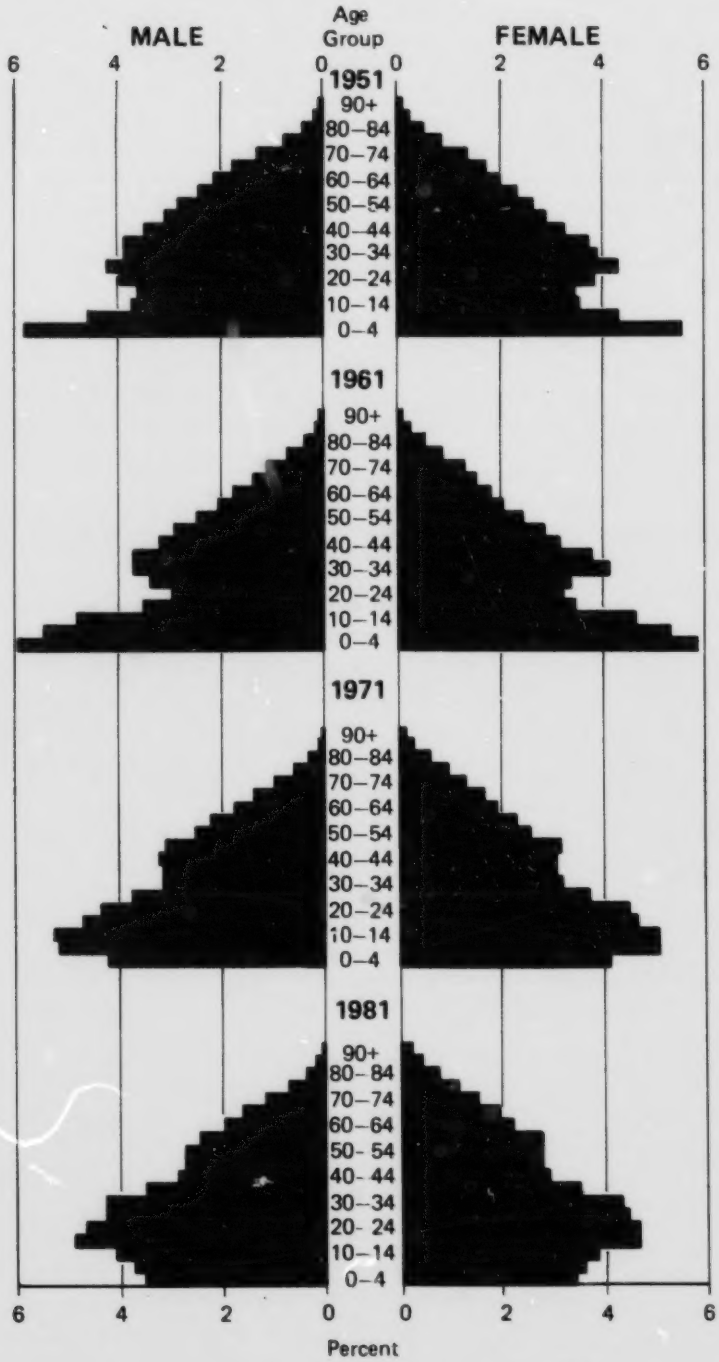
POPULATION BY FIVE-YEAR AGE GROUPS AND GENDER, 1951-1981

	1951		1961		1971		1981	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	%		%		%		%	
0-4	11.4	11.0	12.1	11.6	8.5	8.1	7.2	6.6
5-9	8.8	8.5	11.0	10.6	10.4	9.9	7.5	6.9
10-14	7.2	7.0	9.7	9.3	10.5	9.9	8.2	7.5
15-19	6.9	6.8	7.1	6.9	9.4	9.1	9.7	9.0
20-24	7.6	7.7	6.1	6.3	8.7	8.8	9.2	9.1
25-29	8.2	8.6	6.8	6.7	7.5	7.3	9.1	8.6
30-34	7.5	7.8	7.5	8.3	6.3	6.1	8.4	8.3
35-39	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.6	6.2	5.9	6.9	6.6
40-44	6.7	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.0	5.8	5.6
45-49	6.0	5.7	5.9	5.7	6.1	6.1	5.6	5.3
50-54	5.5	5.3	5.0	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.5	5.3
55-59	4.6	4.6	4.2	4.1	4.4	4.5	5.1	5.3
60-64	3.9	4.0	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.7	4.0	4.3
65-69	3.3	3.4	2.7	3.0	2.8	3.2	3.3	3.8
70-74	2.4	2.7	2.1	2.6	1.9	2.5	2.4	3.0
75-79	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.3	1.9	1.5	2.2
80-84	.7	.9	.7	1.0	.7	1.2	.8	1.5
85-89	.3	.4	.3	.4	.3	.6	.4	.8
90+	.1	.1	.1	.2	.1	.3	.1	.4
TOTAL %*	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TOTAL	2,314,170	2,283,372	3,134,528	3,101,564	3,840,905	3,862,200	4,246,785	4,378,320

* Figures have been rounded throughout the tables in this book.

SOURCE: Canada. Statistics Canada. 1951-1981 Census of Canada. Census Tape: "Age/Sex Distribution: Ontario. General Profile".

A.2 Population Pyramid, 1951-1981



A.3 POPULATION CHANGE, ALL AGE GROUPS, 1951-1981

A. Percent Change

In the period immediately following World War II the most dramatic change in Ontario's population distribution was the increase in the number of young persons aged 0-14 years. While the number of elderly Ontarians increased by 27 percent from 1951 to 1961, the proportion of the population aged 65 years and over actually decreased from 8.7 percent to 8.1 percent of the total. Ontario's population was becoming more youthful in what has been characterized as the era of the "baby boom".* In contrast, the most dramatic change in Ontario's population in the two decades from 1961 to 1981 was the increase in the elderly proportion of the total population. The proportion of persons aged 65 years and over increased from 8.1 to 10.1 percent of the total, while the proportion of young persons aged 0-14 years dropped from 32.2 percent to 21.9 percent of the total. These trends illustrate that change in the proportion of the elderly population is largely a function of change in the birth rate.

B. Numerical Change

Since the conclusion of World War II, the number of persons aged 65 years and over has grown constantly and consistently over the four decades, from just over 400,000 individuals in 1951 to over 868,000 in 1981, an increase of over 117 percent. The largest increase in the size of the elderly population occurred between 1971 and 1981, when the numbers grew by almost 224,000, an increase of just under 35 percent.

Between 1951 and 1981 the growth in the number of elderly Ontarians exceeded both that of young persons aged 0-14 years, which increased by 52 percent, and of non-elderly persons aged 15-64 years, which increased by 98 percent.

**Note: The term "baby boom" is typically used to refer to the dramatic increase in the birth rate between 1946 and 1961.*

POPULATION CHANGE, ALL AGE GROUPS, 1951-1981

	0 - 14		15-64		65+		Total
	% of Total	N	% of Total	N	% of Total	N	Population
1951	27.0	1,239,314	64.3	2,957,865	8.7	400,363	4,597,542
1961	32.2	2,007,749	59.7	3,720,270	8.1	508,073	6,236,092
1971	28.7	2,208,485	63.0	4,850,200	8.4	644,420	7,703,105
1981	21.9	1,886,665	68.1	5,870,255	10.1	868,190	8,625,110

SOURCE: Canada. Statistics Canada. 1951-1981 Census of Canada. Census Tape: "Age/Sex Distribution: Ontario. General Profile".

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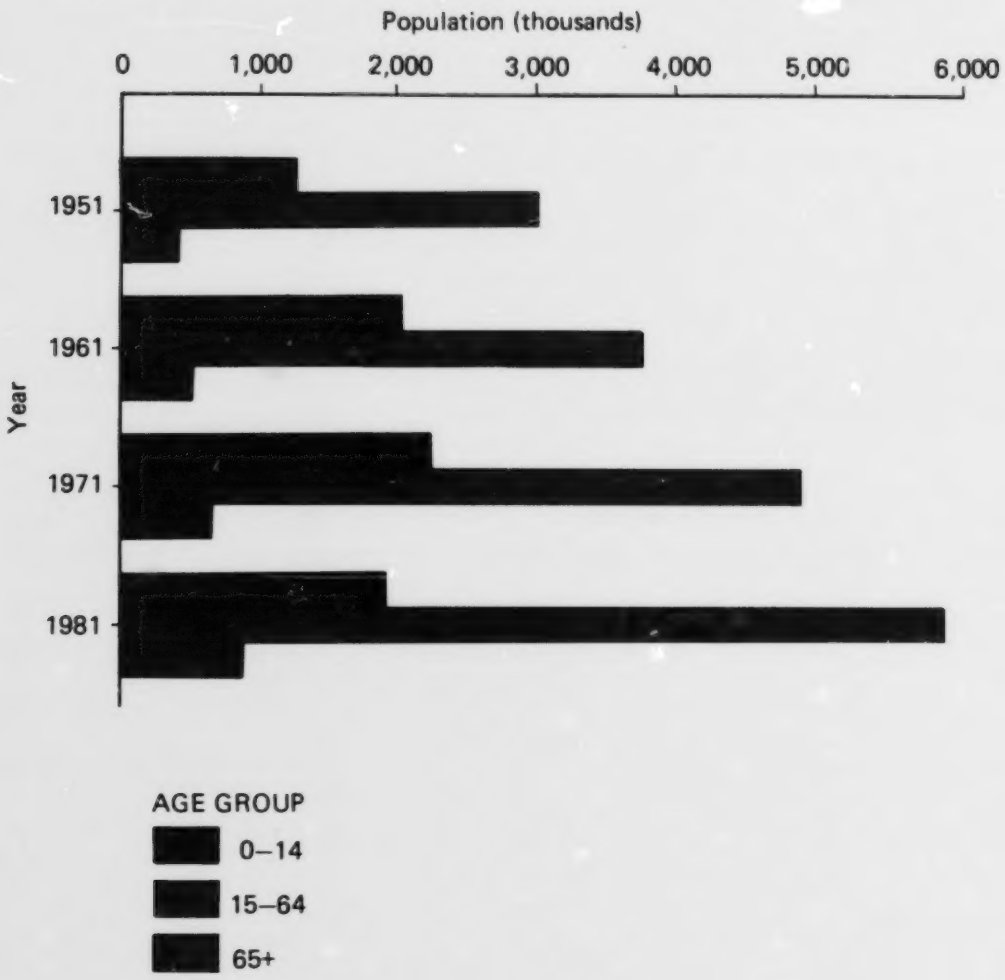

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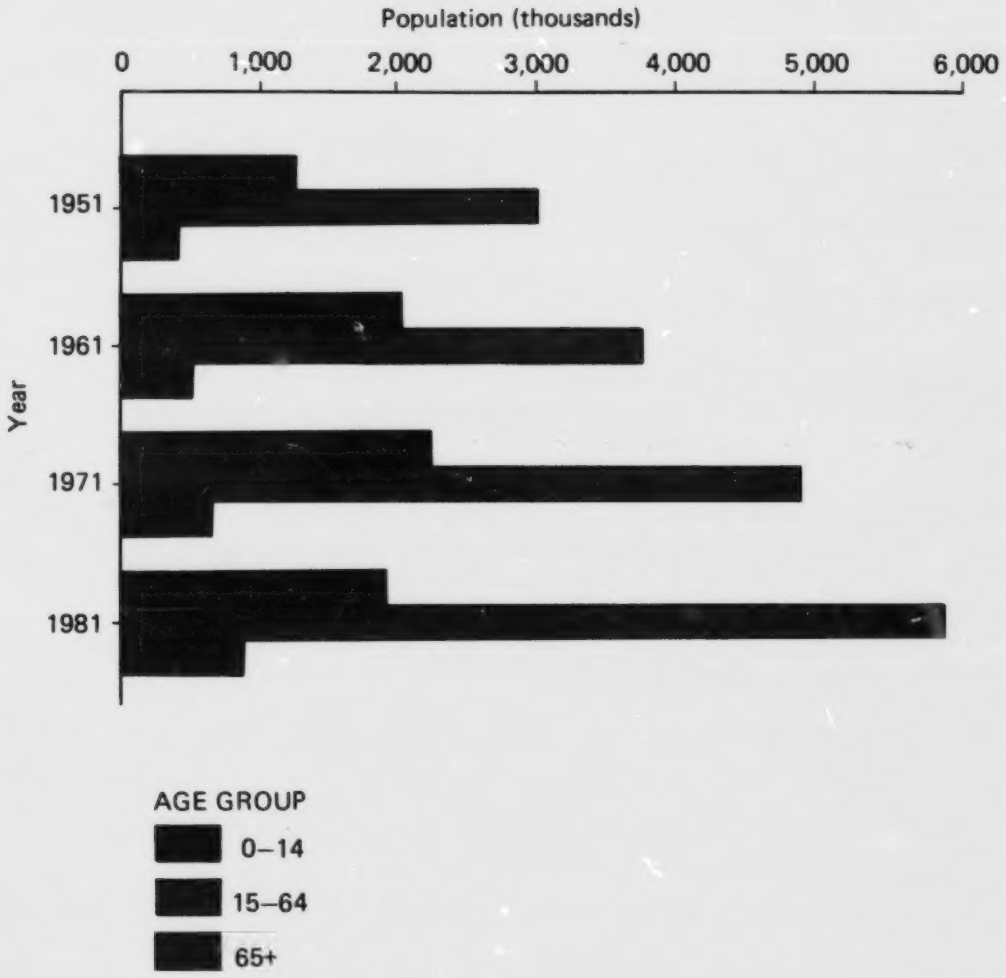


A.4 ELDERLY POPULATION (65+), BY AGE GROUP, 1951-1981

The median age of Ontario's population increased between 1951 and 1981 from 30.1 to 30.6 years. During this period, the median age of the Canadian population as a whole increased from 27.7 years to 29.6 years*. This reflects the overall aging of the population. Between 1951 and 1981 the composition of the elderly population changed as follows:

65-74

The number of persons aged 65-74 years almost doubled, from just over 270,000 in 1951 to just under 540,000 in 1981. Sixty-two percent of all those aged 65 or more fall into this age group.

75-84

The number of Ontarians aged 75-84 years increased by about two and a half times in the same three decades, from almost 110,000 to approximately 260,000. In 1951, just over 27 percent of the elderly population was between the ages of 75-84; by 1981 this proportion had increased to almost 30 percent.

85 years and over

The proportion of elderly persons aged 85 years and over increased from 5.2 to 8.4 percent of all elderly Ontarians. The number of persons aged 85 years and over increased by almost three and a half times, from about 21,000 in 1951 to almost 73,000 in 1981.

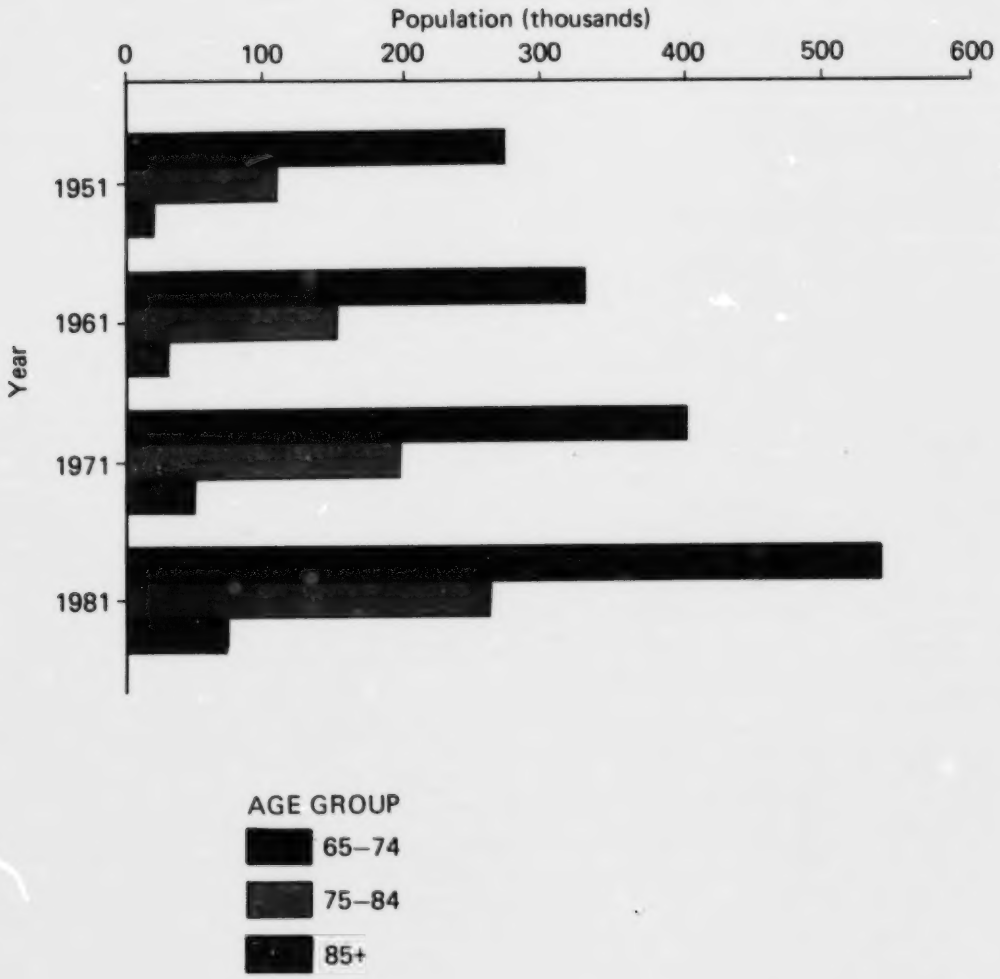
*Note: *Statistics Canada, Postcensal Annual Estimates of the Population by marital status, age, sex and components of Growth for Canada and the Provinces, June 1, 1982 and 1983 vol. 1. First Issue p.55. Published under the Authority of the Ministry of Supply and Services Canada.*

ELDERLY POPULATION (65+) BY AGE GROUP, 1951-1981

	1951 %	1961 %	1971 %	1981 %
65-74	67.7	64.2	62.0	61.8
75-84	27.1	29.8	30.3	29.8
85+	5.2	6.0	7.7	8.4
TOTAL %	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TOTAL	400,363	508,073	644,420	868,190

SOURCE: Statistics Canada. Census Tape, 1951-1981.

A.4 Elderly Population (65+), By Age Group, 1951-1981



A.5 RATIO OF FEMALES/MALES BY AGE, 1951-1981

The tendency of women to live longer than men results in an increasing ratio of women to men with advancing age. The gap between the life expectancy of men and women continued to grow between 1951 and 1981 (see H.1), and resulted in higher female/male sex ratios. The overall ratio of elderly females to males increased from 1.10 in 1951 to 1.40 in 1981.

In 1981 there were 1.22 females for each male person aged 65-74 years, up from 1.05 in 1951. Among those aged 85 years and over the disparity is even greater with 2.42 women for every man in 1981, up strikingly from 1951 when the ratio was 1.49.

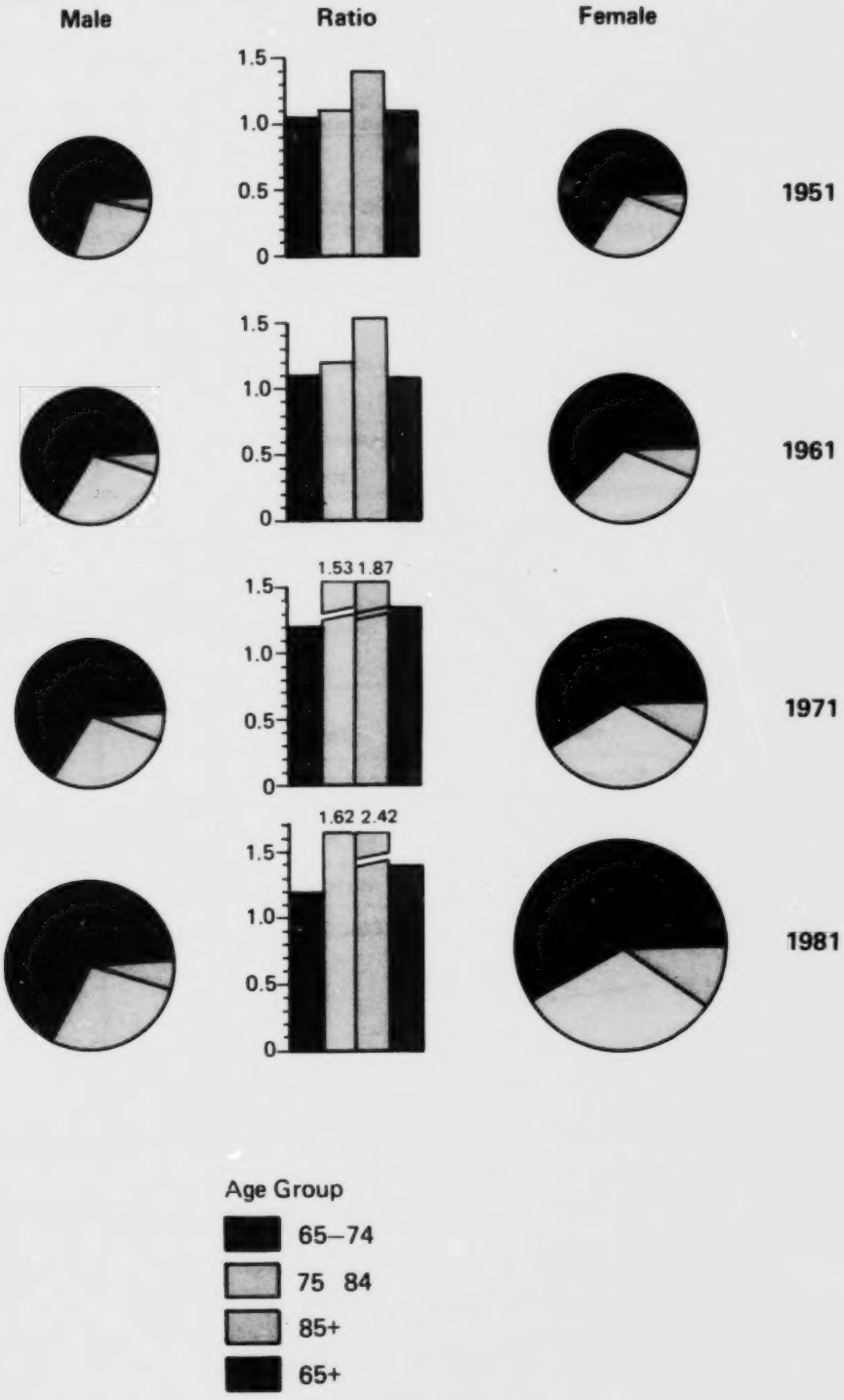
RATIO OF FEMALES/MALES BY AGE, 1951 - 1981

		Total	Females	Males	Ratio
1951	65-74	271,016	138,749	132,267	1.05
	75-84	108,446	58,909	49,537	1.19
	85+	20,901	12,495	8,406	1.49
	65+	400,363	210,153	190,210	1.10
1961	65-74	326,385	173,650	152,735	1.14
	75-84	151,200	84,121	67,079	1.25
	85+	30,488	18,537	11,951	1.55
	65+	508,073	276,308	231,765	1.19
1971	65-74	399,235	218,775	180,460	1.21
	75-84	195,345	118,230	77,105	1.53
	85+	49,840	32,480	17,355	1.87
	65+	644,420	369,485	274,920	1.34
1981	65-74	536,485	294,630	241,860	1.22
	75-84	258,995	160,210	98,785	1.62
	85+	72,710	51,465	21,245	2.42
	65+	868,190	506,305	361,890	1.40

$$\text{Ratio} = \frac{\text{Number of Females}}{\text{Number of Males}}$$

SOURCE: Statistics Canada. Census Tape, 1951-1981.

A.5 Ratio Of Females/Males By Age, 1951-1981



A.6 POPULATION PROJECTIONS BY AGE, 1986-2006

In the three decades from 1951 to 1981 the number of elderly Ontarians increased by almost 117 percent (See A.3). This represents a shift in distribution from 8.7 to 10.1 percent of the total population.

For the quarter century from 1981 to the year 2006, similar dramatic increases in the number and proportion of elderly Ontarians are projected. The number of persons aged 65 years and over will increase by 51 percent to about 1.5 million. It is not anticipated* that Ontario's total population will grow as rapidly as it did from 1951 to 1981. As a result, elderly Ontarians will make up 14 percent of the total population by 2006.

It is projected that the increases will be greatest for the eldest of elderly Ontarians. The number of persons aged 85 years and over will increase by over 117 percent to 1.8 percent of the total population. The number of persons aged 75-84 years will increase by 73 percent to 5 percent of the total population. The number of elderly aged 65-74 years is projected to increase by 31 percent to 7.4 percent of the total population.

**Note: For more detail of these assumptions see references A.3.*

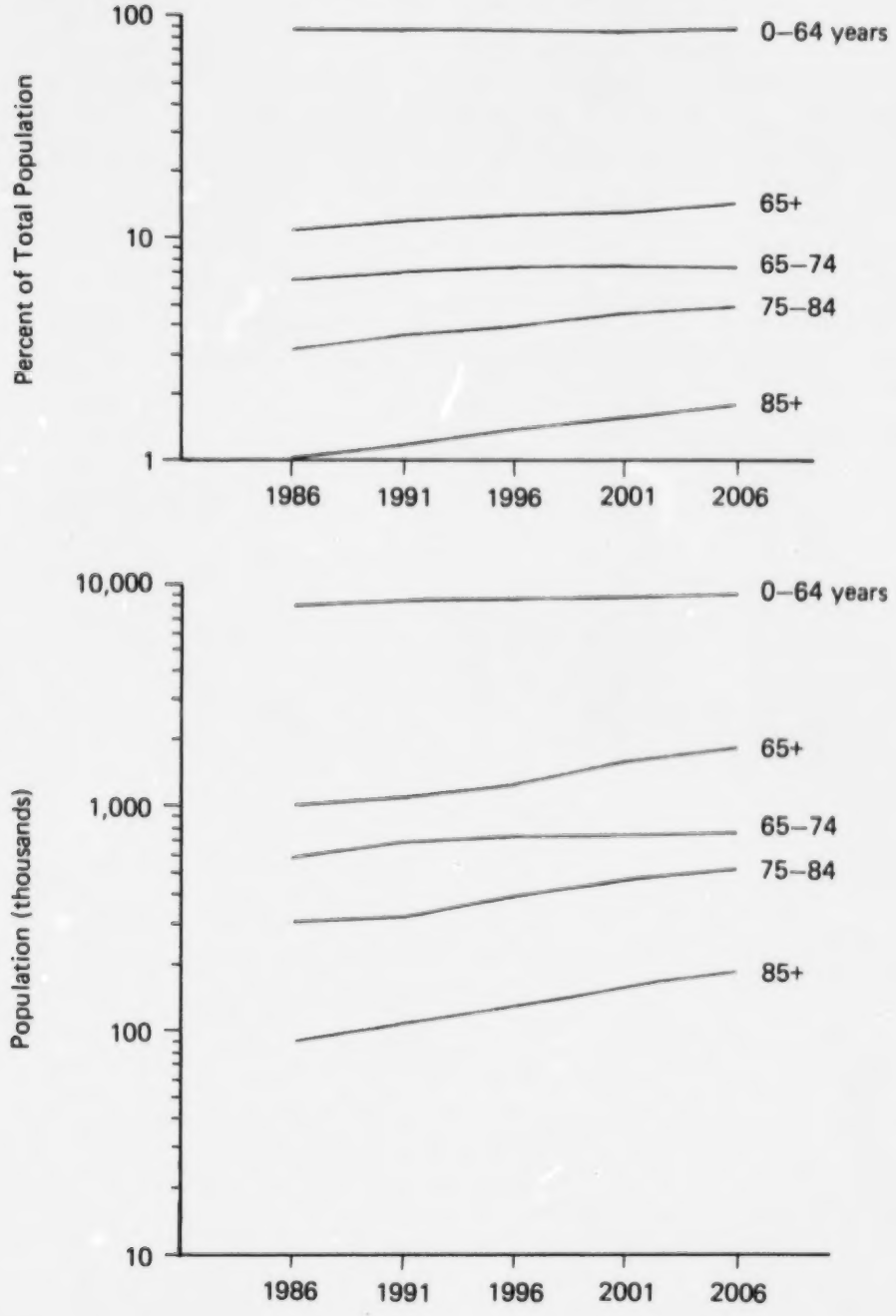
POPULATION PROJECTIONS BY AGE (1986-2006)

	Percent of Total Population				
	1986	**1991**	**1996**	**2001**	**2006**
0-64	89.0	87.8	86.9	86.3	85.8
65-74	6.6	7.2	7.6	7.4	7.4
75-84	3.4	3.8	4.1	4.7	5.0
85+	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.8
65+	11.0	12.2	13.1	13.7	14.24

	Total				
	1986	**1991**	**1996**	**2001**	**2006**
0-64	8,172,500	8,507,900	8,779,300	9,017,700	9,214,300
65-74	605,200	700,000	770,400	775,200	794,400
75-84	310,900	368,800	418,000	490,000	538,800
85+	90,700	112,700	138,100	167,700	197,000
65+	1,006,800	1,181,500	1,326,500	1,432,900	1,530,200

SOURCE: Ontario Ministry of Treasury and Economics. Demographic Bulletin: Ontario Population Projections, 1986-2006 Toronto: Ministry of Treasury and Economics, 1987.

A.6 Population Projections By Age, 1986-2006



A.7 DEPENDENCY RATIOS, 1951-1981

The dependency ratio refers to the ratio of very young and old persons to the number of persons aged 15-64 years, usually characterized as the working population. We use this concept even though it is certainly true that the elderly are often not dependent on others for physical care until they reach quite an advanced age. The elderly are dependent on active persons in the work force to the extent that government transfer payments received by the elderly are generated by taxes paid by the current labour force.

These dependency ratios, though useful, are problematic because they do not take into account the income generated and spent by older people (versus for children by their parents). Few children aged 0-14 contribute directly to the economy. Many elderly persons (65+) do contribute to the economy, through spending of their own income, that generated through tax-based income, and through investment.

The overall dependency ratio of both the old and the young peaked in 1961 when it reached .68. It was .47 in 1981, primarily because of the declining number of young persons aged 0-14 years. The ratio of elderly Ontarians to those aged 15-64 years varied little and declined slightly from 1951 to 1971. It increased from .13 to .15 from 1971 to 1981. The combination of an increasing proportion of elderly Ontarians and fewer persons under 15 years of age should see this ratio increase significantly in the next quarter century to the year 2006.

DEPENDENCY RATIOS, 1951-1981

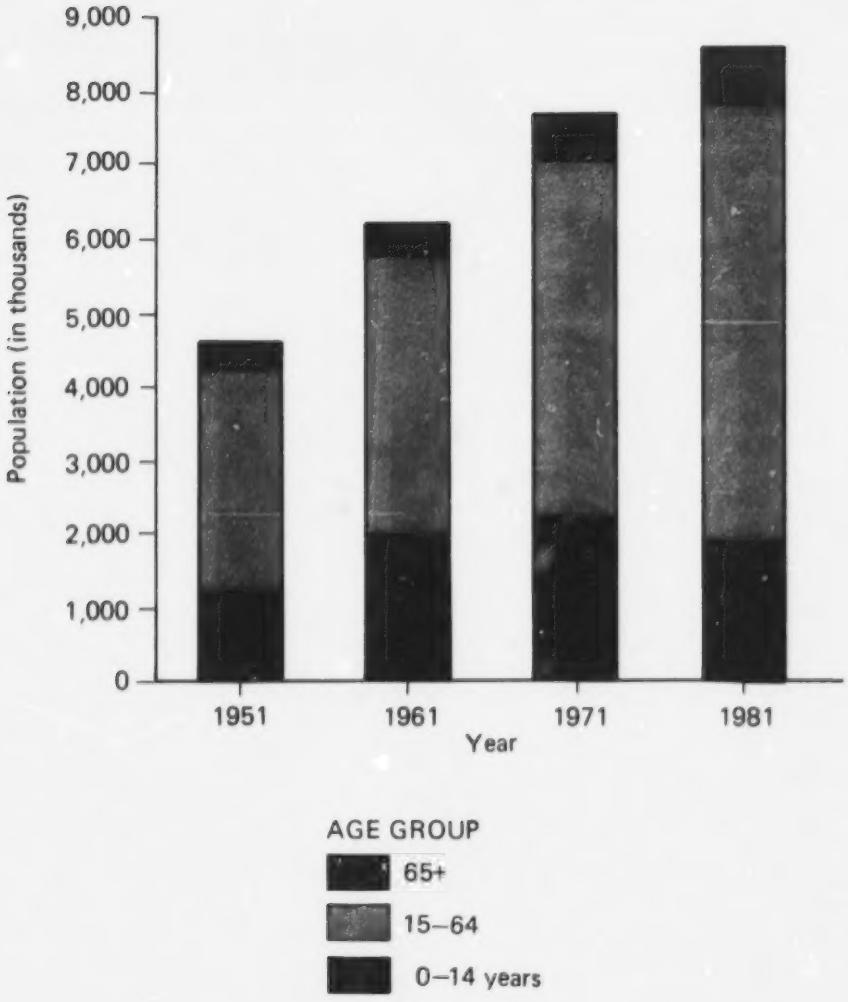
	1951		1961		1971		1981	
	Population	Ratio	Population	Ratio	Population	Ratio	Population	Ratio
0-14	1,239,314	0.42	2,007,749	0.54	2,208,485	0.46	1,886,665	0.32
15-64	2,957,865		3,720,270		4,850,200		5,870,255	
65+	400,363	0.14	508,073	0.14	644,420	0.13	868,290	0.15
Overall dependency ratio	1,639,677	0.56	2,515,822	0.68	2,852,905	0.59	2,754,955	0.47
TOTAL	4,597,542		6,236,092		7,703,105		8,625,210	

Dependency Ratio = $\frac{\text{Number in Age Group 0-14}}{\text{Number in Age Group 15-64}}$

and $\frac{\text{Number in Age Group 65+}}{\text{Number in Age Group 15-64}}$

SOURCE: Canada Statistics Canada. 1951-1981 Census of Canada. Census Tape: "Age/Sex Distribution: Ontario. General Profile".

A.7 Dependency Ratios, 1951-1981



B.1 RURAL/URBAN DISTRIBUTION OF THE ELDERLY (65+), 1951-1981

The movement of people from rural to urban areas has continued to characterize the Ontario population throughout the twentieth Century. Ontario's population may be characterized as living in three types of areas along a rural/urban continuum: rural areas (under 1,000 persons), small urban areas having populations of under 100,000 and large urban areas having a population of 100,000 and greater.

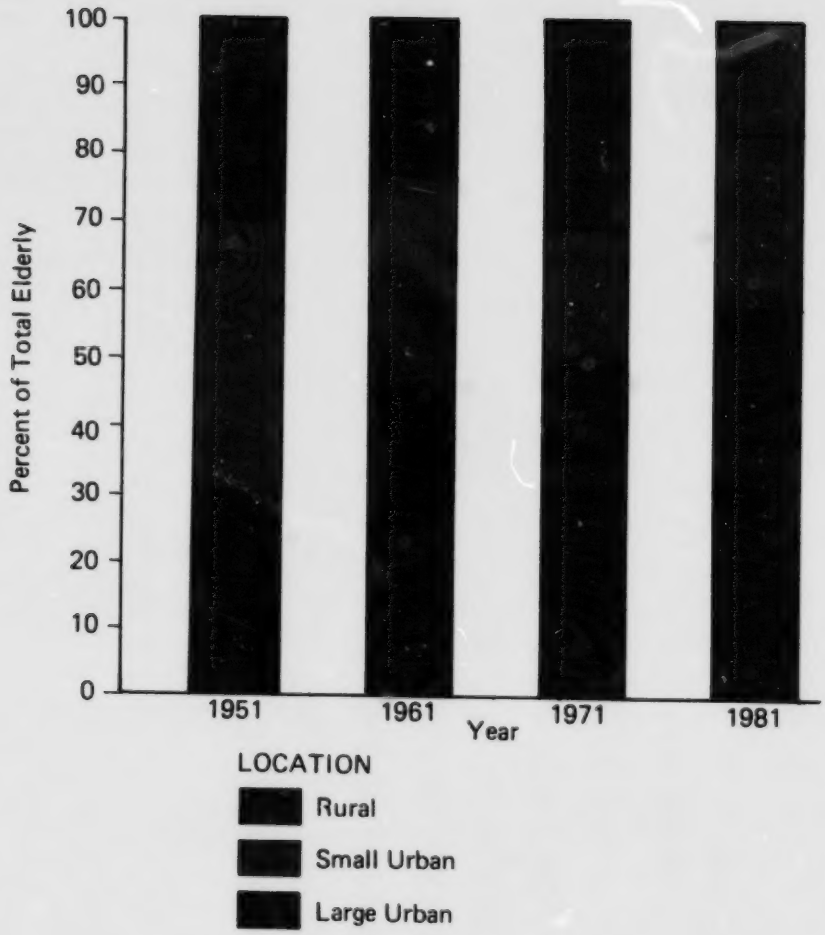
The elderly population increasingly became urbanized between 1951 and 1981, but it did so at a less rapid rate than the overall population. The proportion of the elderly residing in rural areas declined from just over 30 percent in 1951 to under 17 percent in 1981. In 1951 almost 40 percent of persons aged 65 years and over lived in small urban areas, and this proportion declined to 25 percent in 1981. The proportion of elderly persons living in areas with a population of 100,000 and greater increased from slightly over 30 percent of the total in 1951 to over 57 percent of the total in 1981.

RURAL/URBAN DISTRIBUTION OF THE ELDERLY (65+), 1951 - 1981

	1951 %	1961 %	1971 %	1981 %
Rural	30.1	23.3	30.8	16.9
Small Urban	39.8	31.0	18.6	25.4
Large Urban	30.1	45.7	50.6	57.7
TOTAL %	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

SOURCE: Statistics Canada. Census Tape, 1951-1981.

B.1 Rural/Urban Distribution Of The Elderly (65+), 1951-1981



B.2 DISTRIBUTION OF THE ELDERLY (65+) BY SIZE OF URBAN PLACE AND RURAL STATUS, 1981

In 1981, 83.1 percent of Ontario's elderly lived in urban areas defined as having a population of 1000 or more, or more than 400 people per kilometre (see B.1). Almost forty-two percent lived in very large urban centres of 500,000 or more. Just under 17 percent lived in rural areas, and only two percent of the elderly lived on farms. These distribution patterns are similar to those of the population as a whole: 82 percent of Ontarians of all ages were urban dwellers in 1981, and only three percent lived on farms.

Another way to consider geographical distribution is to examine the relative concentration of the elderly as a proportion of the total population of a community. As communities decrease in size, the proportion of residents who are elderly increases from 9.5 percent of people in cities of 500,000 or greater, to 16 percent in communities with 1000 to 2499 population. In many towns and villages in Ontario, proportions of 25 to 30 percent of the total population who are aged 65 and over are typical.* By contrast, rural non-farm areas have 9.9 percent of their total population over age 65; in rural farm areas the proportion is 6.5 percent.

Small towns are also characterized by concentrations of the very old, those aged 80 and over. Throughout Canada, small towns have a larger than average proportion of persons aged 80 and over relative to their total population, 3.1 percent compared with the national average of 1.9 percent.** In Ontario, concentrations of the very old are highest in small towns of 1000 to 2499 (3.8 percent) and 2500 to 4999 (3.2 percent).

**Note: Ontario Advisory Council on Senior Citizens (1980). Towards an Understanding of the Rural Elderly. Toronto: The Council.*

***SOURCE:"Statistics Canada. (1982), 1981 Census of Canada, Catalogue 92-901, Table 6.*

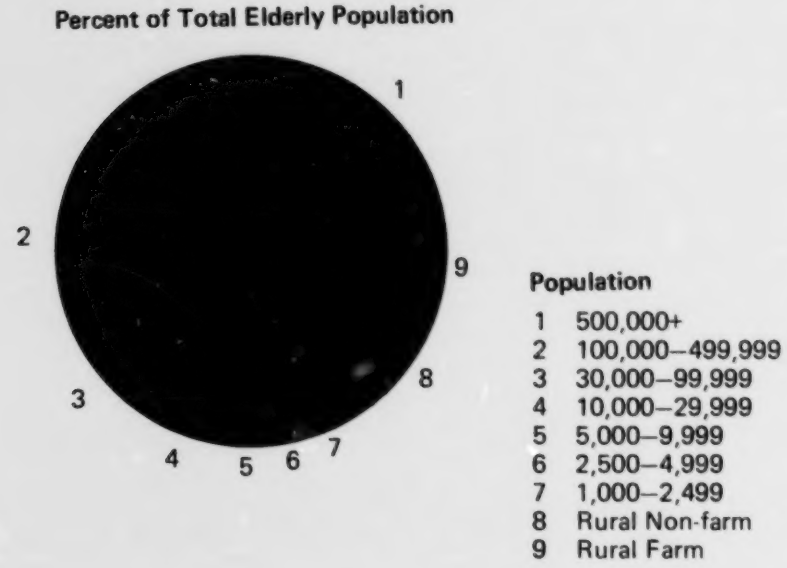
DISTRIBUTION OF THE ELDERLY (65+) BY SIZE OF URBAN PLACE AND RURAL STATUS, 1981

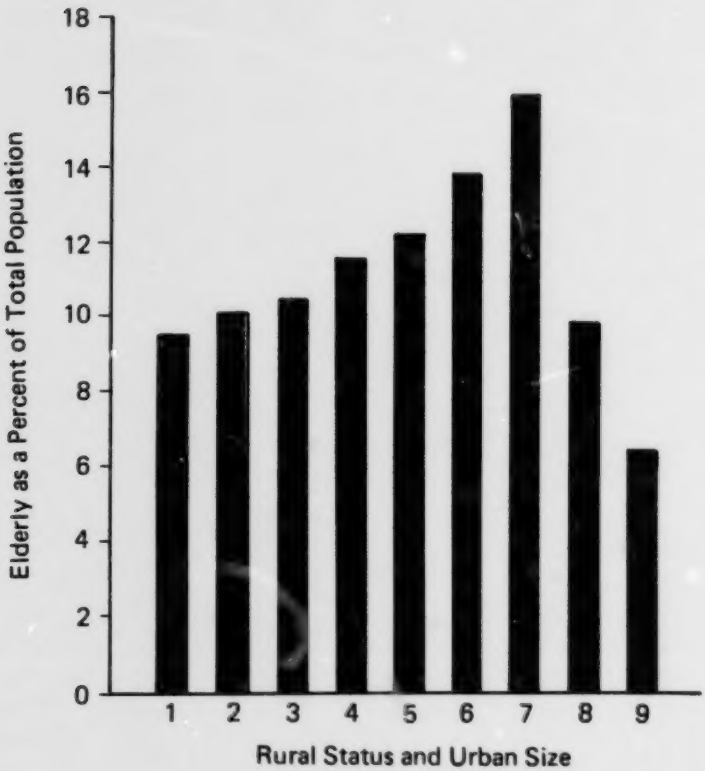
	No. Of Elderly (65+)	% Of Elderly Population	% Of Total Population
500,000+	361,840	41.6	9.5
100,000-499,999	139,475	16.1	10.1
30,000-99,999	75,850	8.7	10.5
10,000-29,999	54,275	6.3	11.6
5,000-9,999	33,460	3.9	12.2
2,500-4,999	29,600	3.4	13.9
1,000-2,499	26,920	3.1	16.0
Rural Non-farm	128,660	14.8	9.9
Rural Farm	18,105	2.1	6.5
TOTAL	868,185	100.0	

*SOURCE: **Statistics Canada. (1982), 1981 Census of Canada, Catalogue 92-901, Table 6.*

SOURCE: Canada, Statistics Canada. Census of Canada 1981. Population: Age, Sex and Marital Status: Canada, Provinces, Urban Size Groups, Rural Non-Farm And Rural Farm Ottawa: Minister Supply and Services, 1982.

3.2 Distribution Of The Elderly (65+), By Size Of Urban Place And Rural Status, 1981





B.3 DISTRIBUTION OF THE ELDERLY (65+) BY CENSUS DIVISION AND PERCENT CHANGE, 1971-1981

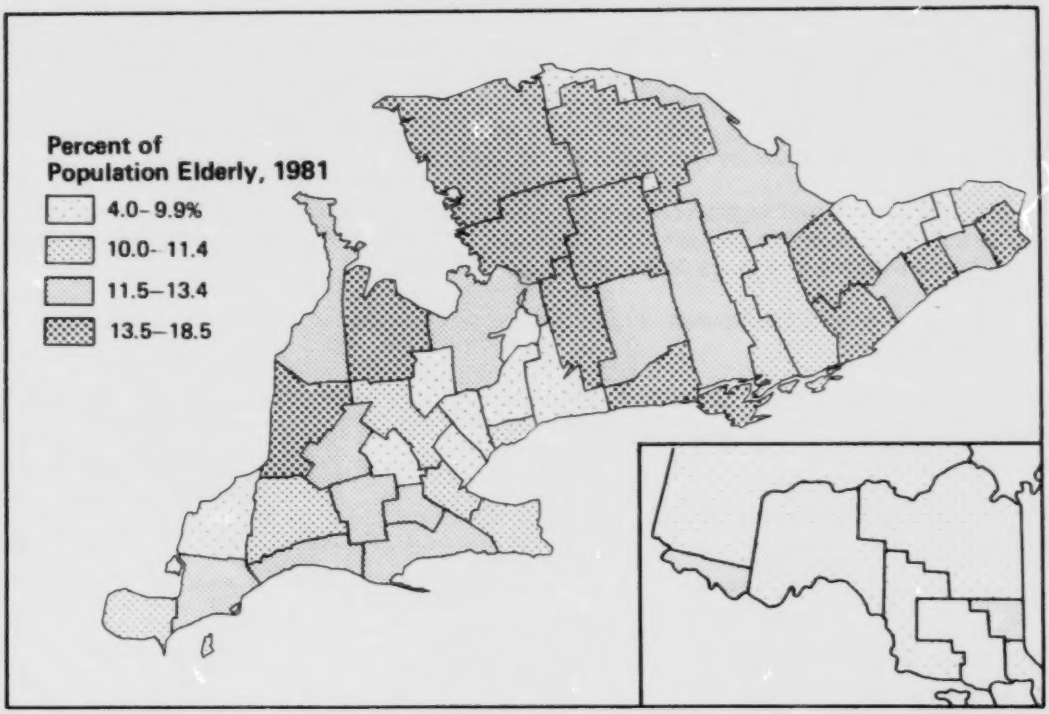
The concentration of elderly persons in various counties and census divisions varies considerably and tends to reflect the patterns of migration of earlier generations and of younger persons. The elderly comprise over 14 percent of the population in a small number of counties, including Haliburton, Huron, Manitoulin, Muskoka, Prince Edward and Victoria, about the same level as anticipated for the province as a whole in the year 2006. In most instances these high concentrations reflect the out-migration of younger persons from slow growth areas. In several divisions, notably Haliburton and Victoria, the high proportion of elderly persons also reflects high growth rates of the population aged 65 years and over between 1971 and 1981. Noticeable migration of elderly persons to the middle part of the province appears to be occurring. Many of the districts with high overall proportions of elderly persons also have high concentrations of persons aged 85 years and over.

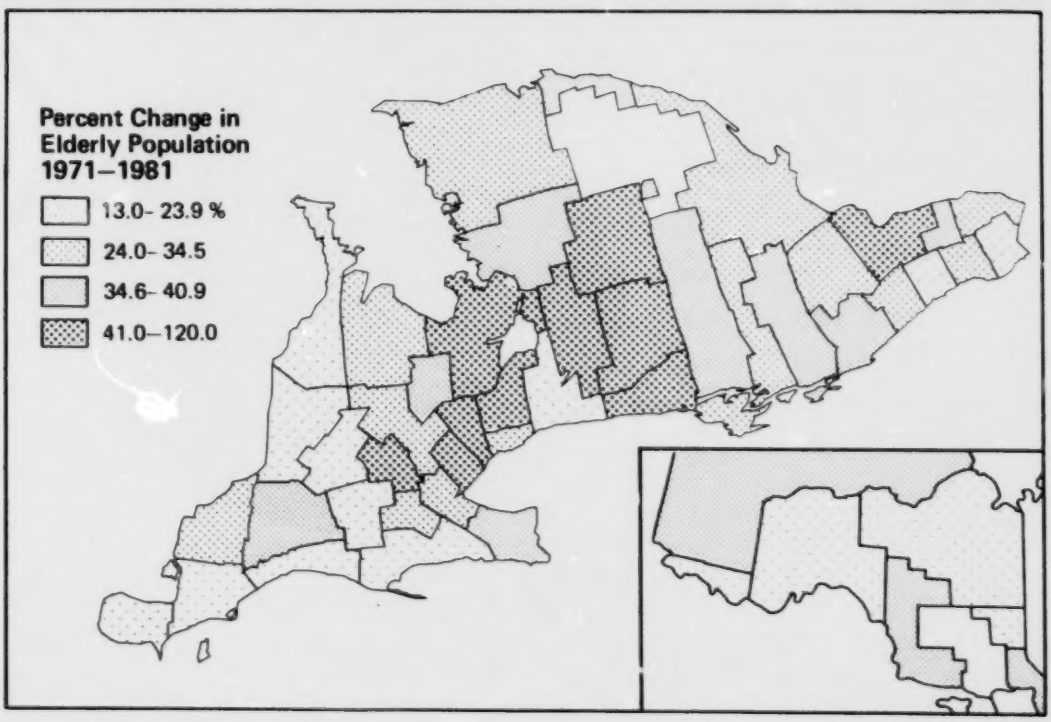
DISTRIBUTION OF THE ELDERLY (65+) BY CENSUS DIVISION AND PERCENT CHANGE, 1971-1981

	1971		1981		1971-81
	%	N (65+)	%	N (65+)	% Change
Algoma	5.9	7,135	7.3	9,725	36.30
Brant	9.8	9,530	11.6	12,135	27.33
Bruce	13.8	6,560	12.9	7,720	17.68
Cochrane	6.7	6,120	8.0	7,740	20.56
Dufferin	10.5	2,255	9.8	3,035	34.59
Dundas	12.3	2,140	13.5	2,555	19.39
Durham	8.2	18,240	7.5	21,205	16.26
Elgin	11.7	7,770	12.6	8,810	13.38
Essex	9.6	29,370	11.1	34,550	17.64
Frontenac	8.1	8,265	10.7	11,535	39.56
Glengarry	12.4	2,285	13.5	2,725	19.26
Grenville	11.2	2,735	12.7	3,450	26.14
Grey	13.1	8,720	14.8	10,915	25.17
Haldimand-Norfolk	10.7	9,335	12.1	10,835	16.07
Haliburton	14.7	1,330	18.3	2,085	56.77
Halton	5.2	9,900	6.9	17,645	78.23
Hamilton-Wentworth	8.8	35,495	11.0	45,415	27.95
Hastings	9.2	9,140	11.7	12,460	36.32
Huron	12.5	6,620	14.2	7,990	20.69
Kenora	6.1	3,245	7.5	4,460	37.44
Kent	10.1	10,250	11.7	12,570	22.63
Lambton	8.3	9,485	9.8	12,090	27.46
Lanark	12.3	5,185	14.0	6,435	24.11
Leeds	11.0	5,470	13.8	7,420	35.65
Lennox and Addington	10.0	2,830	11.1	3,665	29.51
Manitoulin	12.1	1,325	14.8	1,625	22.64
Middlesex	8.6	24,280	10.3	32,755	34.91
Muskoka	13.2	4,215	15.3	5,885	39.62
Niagara	8.8	30,490	11.4	42,150	38.24
Nipissing	6.9	5,410	9.4	7,585	40.20
Northumberland	11.6	5,575	13.6	8,855	58.83
Ottawa-Carleton	7.0	33,265	8.9	48,640	46.22
Oxford	10.6	8,540	12.2	10,510	23.07
Parry Sound	12.6	3,805	15.2	5,100	34.03
Peel	4.0	10,325	4.6	22,690	119.76
Perth	11.5	7,235	12.9	8,530	17.90
Peterborough	9.0	8,330	12.8	13,185	58.26
Prescott	9.1	2,535	10.7	3,255	28.40
Prince Edward	12.3	2,545	14.7	3,280	28.88
Rainy River	8.6	2,215	11.6	2,650	19.64
Renfrew	8.7	7,900	11.5	10,090	27.72
Russell	9.1	1,485	9.1	2,040	37.37
Simcoe	10.0	17,065	11.6	26,055	52.68
Stormont	9.2	5,610	11.9	7,380	31.55
Sudbury	4.9	8,320	7.1	13,140	57.93
Thunder Bay	8.2	11,870	9.5	14,690	23.81
Timiskaming	9.2	4,270	12.5	5,155	20.72
Metro Toronto	8.4	170,830	10.6	226,135	32.37
York	5.0	12,630	7.6	19,130	51.46
Victoria	14.5	4,965	15.9	7,605	53.17
Waterloo	7.6	19,180	8.9	27,235	41.99
Wellington	9.7	10,490	10.6	13,710	30.69
TOTAL Ontario	8.3	644,420	10.1	868,190	34.72

SOURCE: Statistics Canada. Census Tape, 1971-1981.

B.3 Distribution Of The Elderly (65+) By Census Division And Percent Change 1971-1981





B.4 MOBILITY TYPE BY AGE AND GENDER, 1981

Mobility refers to whether or not a person lived at the same address five years ago. Mobility data available from the Census do not measure moves from independent living arrangements in the community to collective living arrangements, such as homes for the aged and nursing homes, and thus understate the mobility of the elderly.

Ontario's population is mobile. In 1981 the Census reported that 47 percent of persons aged five years and over had moved in the previous five years.* The elderly moved less than almost any other group. The tendency to remain in one place increases with age among the elderly. In 1981 over 85 percent of men aged 85 years and over lived in the same dwelling as five years previously, about ten percent higher than for men aged 65- 74 years.

Older women are more mobile than older men. Given that women generally live longer than men, a probable explanation of this greater mobility on the part of women is that widows frequently leave the family home within a few years of the death of their spouse.

Most moves are over short distances. About two-thirds of the moves of the elderly are within the same municipality.

**Note: Statistics Canada. 1981 Census of Canada. Population Mobility Status. Catalogue 92-907. Ottawa: Minister of Supply and Services, 1983, Table 1.*

MOBILITY TYPE BY AGE AND GENDER, 1981

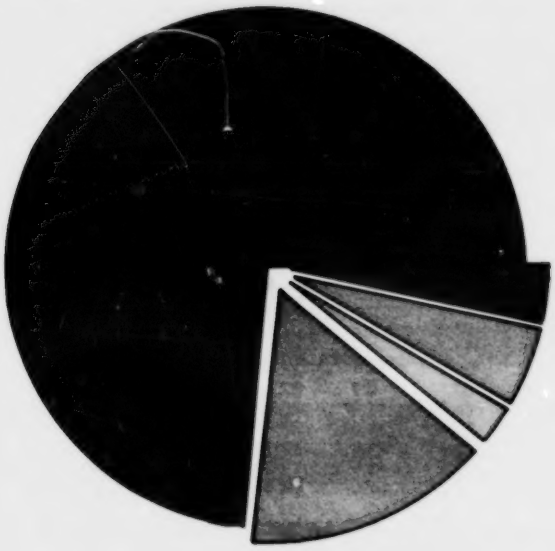
	65-74		75-84		85+	
	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %
Non-Movers	75.1	71.6	78.3	75.3	85.2	77.2
Movers (same Municipality)	16.4	19.1	14.4	17.4	11.6	15.6
Movers (outside Municipality)	8.5	9.3	7.3	7.3	3.2	7.2
TOTAL %	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TOTAL	234,800	287,200	90,950	145,700	17,250	28,300

	Total 65+	
	Male %	Female %
Non-Movers	76.4	73.1
Movers (same Municipality)	15.7	18.4
Movers (outside Municipality)	7.9	8.5
TOTAL %	100.0	100.0
TOTAL	343,000	461,200

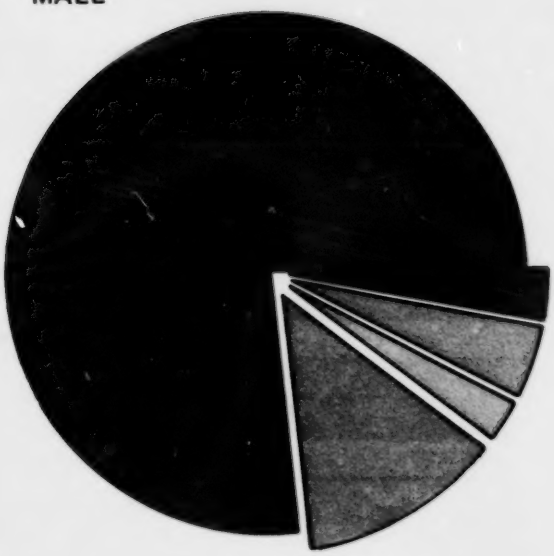
SOURCE: Statistics Canada. 1981 Census of Canada Mobility Status. Catoluge Number 92-907.

B.4 Mobility Type By Gender, 1981

FEMALE



MALE



Non Movers
Outside Canada
Inter Provincial
Within Ontario
Within Census District
Within Census Subdivision

C.1 MARITAL STATUS BY AGE AND GENDER, 1981

The marital status of persons at the time of the 1981 Census reflects their status only on the day of the census. It does not reflect the termination of previous marriages by divorce or the death of one of the spouses.

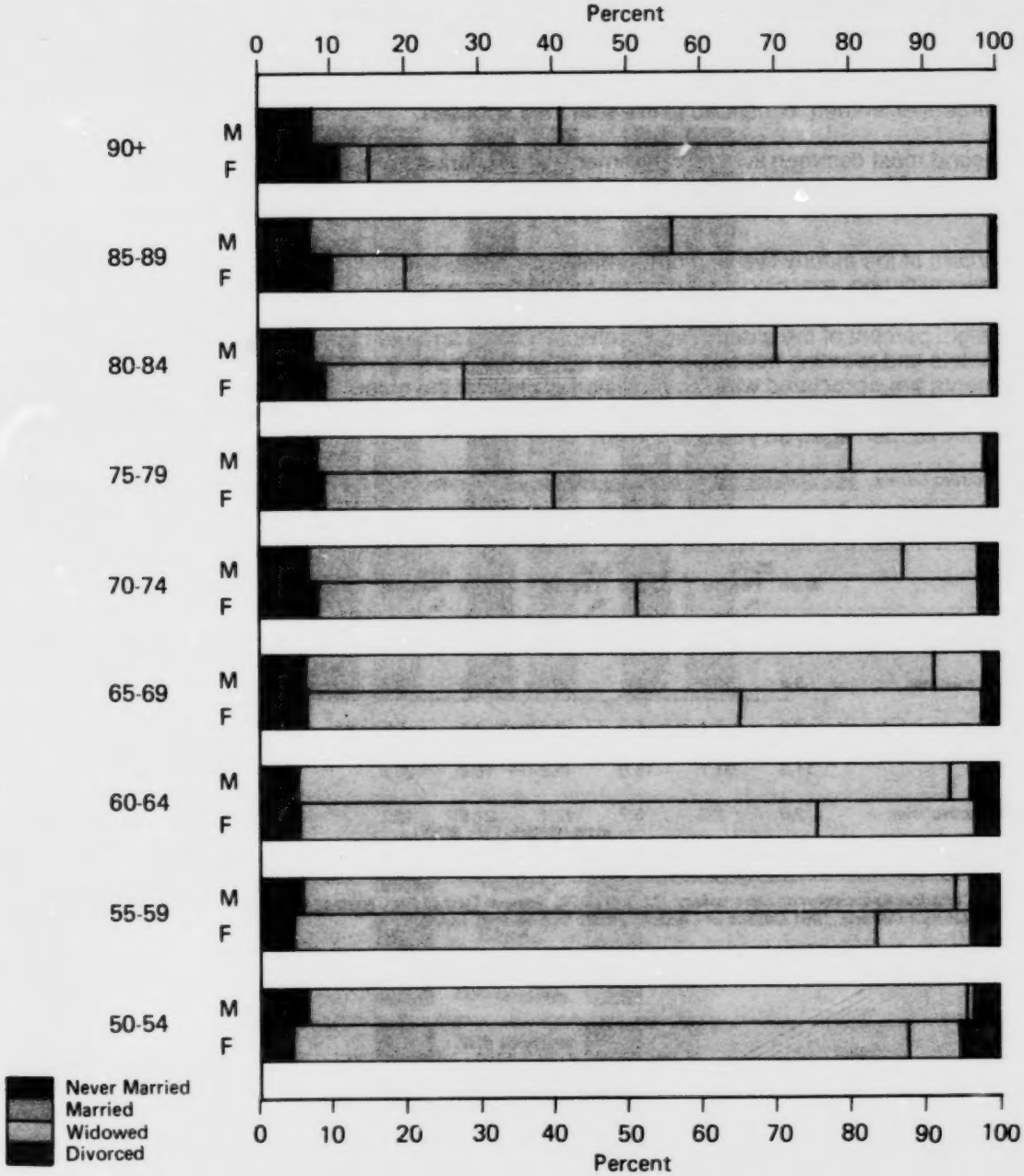
The proportion of elderly men remaining married in old age is nearly twice that of women. Over 76 percent of men aged 65 years and over were married in 1981, versus slightly over 39 percent for women. For the age groups beyond 65 years, the percentages of married men and women both declined; however, the increased likelihood of widowhood was far greater for women than for men. Almost 50 percent of men aged 85-89 years were married in 1981, while less than ten percent of women similarly aged were married. This reflects the tendency for males to die before females, as well as the greater likelihood for remarriage by men. Eight percent of all elderly men and women had never been married.

MARITAL STATUS BY AGE AND GENDER, 1981

	Never Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced		Total	
	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %	Male	Female
50-54	6.4	4.7	88.8	83.4	1.5	7.3	3.4	4.6	235,525	233,405
55-59	6.3	4.9	88.2	78.4	2.5	12.7	3.0	3.9	215,770	233,080
60-64	6.1	5.7	87.2	69.9	4.1	21.3	2.6	3.2	168,770	187,710
65-69	6.6	6.9	84.6	58.1	6.7	32.6	2.1	2.4	141,140	164,360
70-74	6.9	8.2	80.2	44.5	11.2	45.5	1.7	1.8	100,720	130,270
75-79	7.9	9.0	72.6	30.9	18.2	58.8	1.2	1.2	64,710	96,290
80-84	7.6	9.5	62.4	18.5	29.1	71.3	1.9	0.6	34,080	63,925
85-89	7.3	10.3	49.5	9.7	42.5	79.7	1.8	0.4	5,040	34,405
90+	8.0	11.2	33.8	4.2	57.9	84.4	0.2	0.2	6,205	17,060
TOTAL	64,300	75,355	824,465	707,815	68,415	343,420	24,765	33,880		

SOURCE: Canada. Statistics Canada. Population, Age, Sex and Marital Status, 1981 Census. Ottawa: Minister of Supply and Services, 1982, Catalogue C 92-901, Table 4.

C.1 Marital Status By Age And Gender, 1981



C.2 LIVING ARRANGEMENTS BY AGE AND GENDER, 1981

Living arrangements vary considerably with age. Three factors combine to influence this trend: the life expectancy of women is longer than that of men; the mating gradient (women marry men generally two to three years older than themselves); and the differences in remarriage rates. In 1981, the rate of remarriage per 1000 widowers in Canada was 28.5 per year, while the remarriage rate for widows was 6.3 per year.* The proportion of individuals living with their spouses declines considerably with age. In the case of those aged 85 years and over, 38.1 percent of men, but only 10.8 percent of women, continued to live with their spouses.

The second most common living arrangement, which varies from 11 percent of men aged 65-74 years to over 40 percent of women aged 75-84 years, was living alone. While individual living costs might be reduced by living with non-related persons, very few elderly choose this option.

Ten percent of the elderly live with other related persons, and this proportion both varies by gender and grows with age, reaching 18.6 percent for women aged 85 years and over.

About eight percent of the elderly live in collective living arrangements. These accommodations include hotels and rooming houses, but most commonly, nursing homes and other institutionalized arrangements are associated with the provision of care for the elderly. Only about three percent of persons aged 65-74 years live in collective households. However, the proportion grows to about 40 percent for women aged 85 years and over.

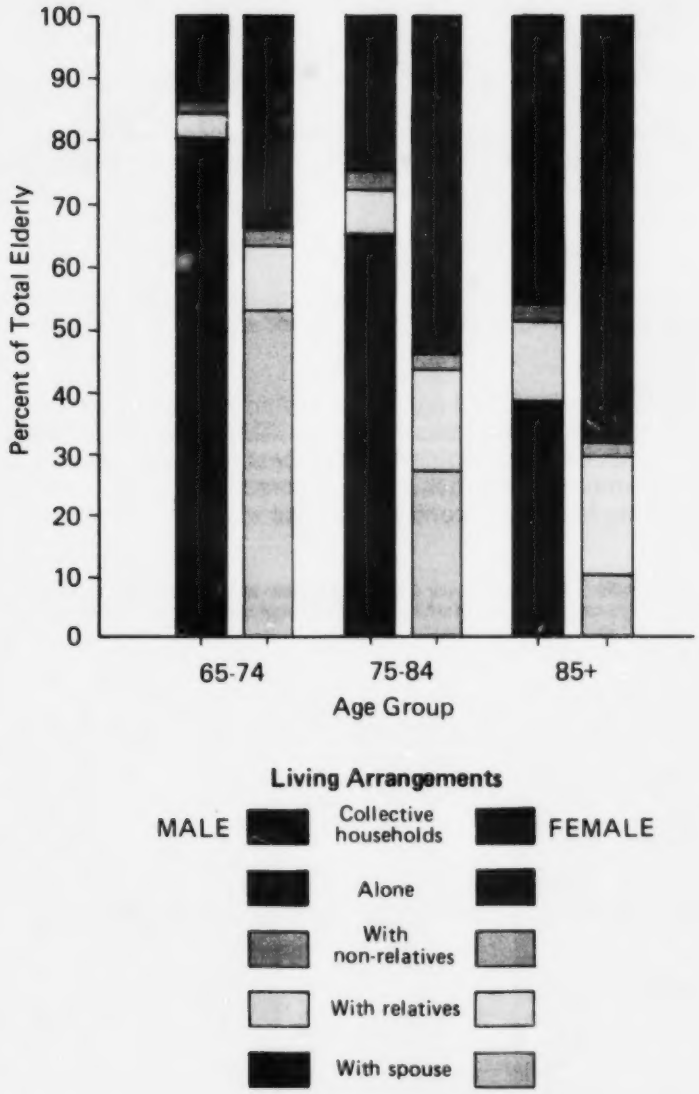
**Note: Statistics Canada. Vital Statistics Vol. II: Marriages and Divorces. Catalogue 84-205. Ottawa Ministry of Supply and Services.*

LIVING ARRANGEMENTS BY AGE AND GENDER, 1981

	65-74		75-84		85+		TOTAL 65+	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	%		%		%		%	
Living with spouse	80.0	52.9	64.6	27.3	38.1	10.8	73.3	40.5
Living with relatives	3.8	10.2	7.1	15.9	12.4	18.6	5.2	12.9
Living with non-relatives	2.3	2.4	2.9	2.4	3.2	2.1	2.5	2.4
Living alone	11.0	31.7	16.8	42.2	18.8	28.2	13.0	34.7
Collective households	2.8	2.7	8.7	12.1	27.6	40.2	5.9	9.5
TOTAL	240,740	293,015	98,340	159,495	21,130	51,275	360,215	503,805

SOURCE: Canadian Association on Gerontology, CAG/ACG 2% Sample Tape of the Canadian Population over the Age of 55 Years. Statistics Canada. 1981 Census of Canada. Public Use Sample Tapes.

.2 Living Arrangements By Age And Gender, 1981



C.3 FREQUENCY OF VISITS WITH FRIENDS AND WITH FAMILY BY AGE, 1982

Friends

A survey by the United Senior Citizens of Ontario, 1982*, asked respondents how frequently they visited with friends, which is a common leisure activity of elderly persons.

For those aged 62-74 years, 73 percent visited with friends at least once per month. The remaining respondents visited with friends, but did so less frequently. Visiting with friends was more frequent than visiting with family.

Visits with friends, however, decline much more rapidly with age than do visits with family. This can be expected since peers die while the family usually grows larger through births. For those age 75-84 years, 63 percent, the same proportion as visited with family, visited with friends at least once per month. Only 35 percent of those aged 85 years and over visited with friends at least once per month, about one-fourth less than visited with family.

Family

The survey by the United Senior Citizens of Ontario showed that visits with family members are one of the activities least likely to decline with age. All respondents continued to personally visit with family members.

Sixty-nine percent of respondents in the 62-74 age group visited with family members at least once per month. The remaining 31 percent visited less frequently . The proportion visiting with family members at least once per month declined slightly to 63 percent for those persons aged 75-84 years. Visits dropped off much more rapidly in the case of persons aged 85 years and over, declining to 48 percent. The remaining 52 percent continued to visit with family members, but less frequently than once per month.

**Note: This study is described in the Appendix. The United Senior Citizens of Ontario study utilized the age classification of 62-74. This departs from the convention of using the age category of 65-74 which appears throughout the rest of this book.*

FREQUENCY OF VISITS WITH FRIENDS BY AGE, 1982

	62-74 %	75-84 %	85+ %
At Least Once Per Month	73.0	63.0	35.0
Less Than Once Per Month	27.0	37.0	65.0
TOTAL Sample	500	268	60

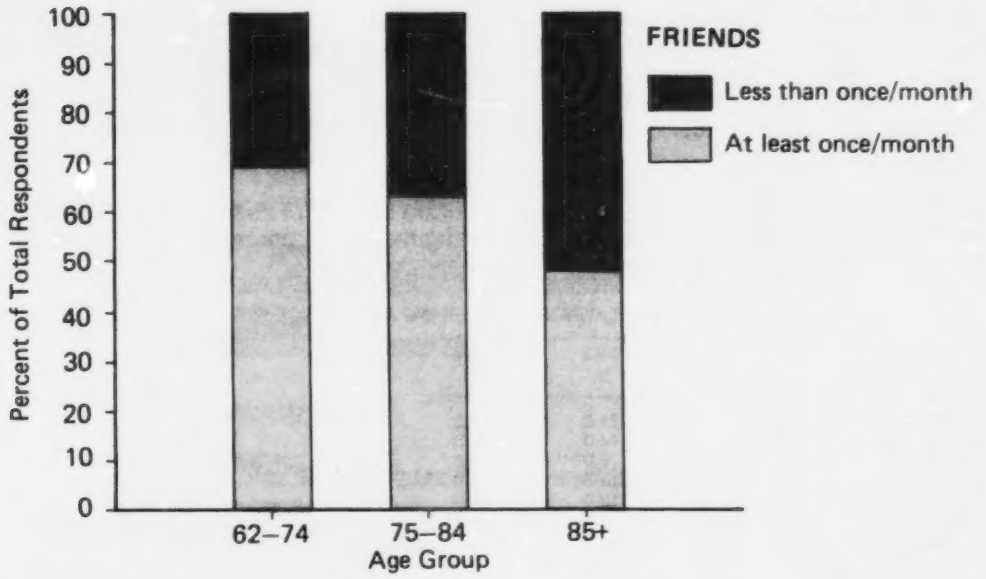
SOURCE: Minister for Senior Citizens' Affairs, Elderly Residents in Ontario. Toronto: Seniors Secretariat, 1985.

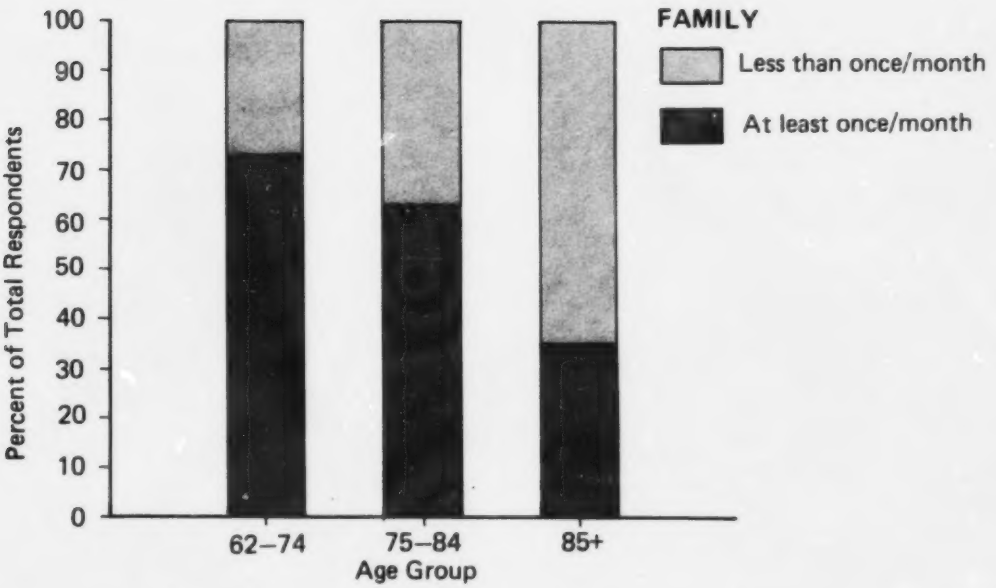
FREQUENCY OF VISITS WITH FAMILY BY AGE, 1982

	62-74 %	75-84 %	85+ %
At Least Once Per Month	69.0	63.0	48.0
Less Than Once Per Month	31.0	37.0	52.0
TOTAL Sample	500	268	60

SOURCE: Minister for Senior Citizens' Affairs, Elderly Residents in Ontario. Toronto: Seniors Secretariat, 1985.

C.3 Frequency Of Visits With Friends And With Family By Age, 1982





C.4 HOUSEHOLD ASSISTANCE BY AGE, 1982

Respondents in the survey by the United Senior Citizens of Ontario were asked whether or not they received assistance in carrying out a number of daily activities. The survey results indicated that the receipt of assistance for most daily activities was modest for those aged 62-74, only slightly greater for respondents aged 75-84 years, but significantly greater for those aged 85 years and over.

Many respondents in all three age groups indicated that they received assistance to undertake heavy housework and repairs. About 19 percent of those aged 62-74 years received assistance for heavy housework. This proportion increased to 31 percent for those aged 75-84 years, and to 52 percent for those aged over 85 years. Amongst 75-84 year olds, those using assistance for house repairs represented 13 percent, and this proportion increased to 30 percent for those aged 85 years and over.

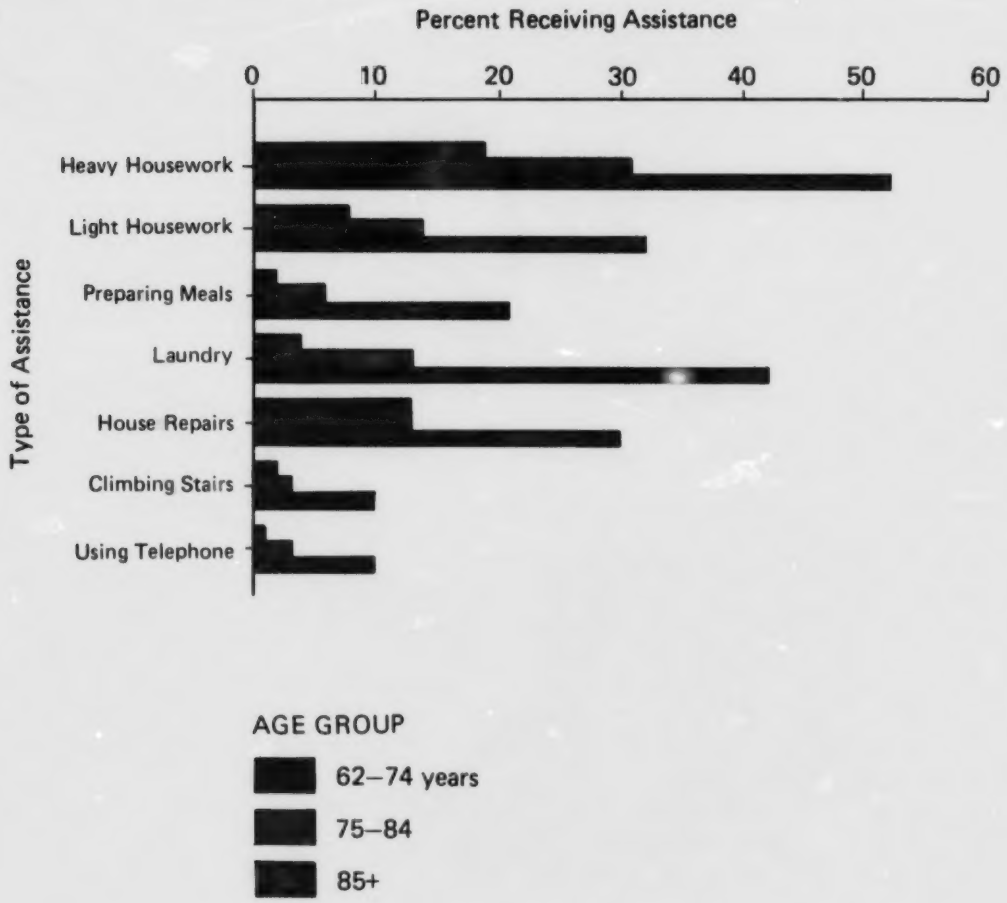
Those respondents aged 85 years and over reported the use of assistance as follows: with laundry, 42 percent; light housework, 32 percent; preparing meals, 21 percent; and climbing stairs and using the telephone, 10 percent each.

HOUSEHOLD ASSISTANCE BY AGE GROUP, PERCENT RECEIVING ASSISTANCE FOR RELATED ACTIVITIES, ONTARIO, 1982

	62-75 %	75-84 %	85+ %
Heavy Housework	19.0	31.0	52.0
Light Housework	8.0	14.0	32.0
Preparing Meals	2.0	6.0	21.0
Laundry	4.0	13.0	42.0
House Repairs	13.0	13.0	30.0
Climbing Stairs	2.0	3.0	10.0
Using Telephone	1.0	3.0	10.0

SOURCE: Minister for Senior Citizens' Affairs, Elderly Residents in Ontario: Age Differences With Particular Focus on Persons Aged 85+. Toronto: Seniors Secretariat, 1985, Table 31.

C.4 Household Assistance By Age, 1982



D.1 PLACE OF BIRTH OF THE ELDERLY (65+) BY GENDER, 1981

Almost 63 percent of Ontario's elderly in 1981 were born in Canada. An additional 15 percent were born in the United Kingdom or Ireland. The differences between males and females were very slight.

Slightly fewer than 23 percent were born in other countries. Those countries of origin of just over nine percent of the elderly were Italy, the U.S.S.R. and Poland. Just over 13 percent of the elderly were born either in the United States, the Netherlands, Hungary, Germany or Yugoslavia.

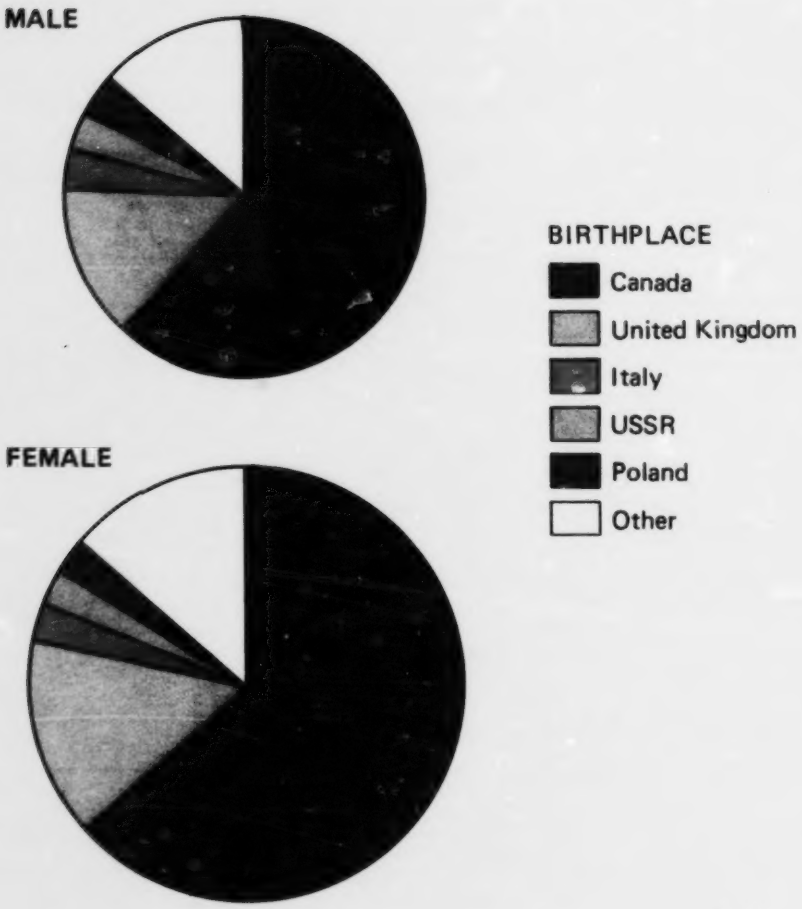
Elderly persons who were born outside Canada make up only a small proportion of Ontario's total elderly population. However, the foreign-born population from many European countries is characterized by high proportions of elderly persons. For example, over 30 percent of all Ontarians born in the U.S.S.R. and Poland were 65 years or over in 1981. In addition, between 20 and 30 percent of all persons born in the United Kingdom and Italy were 65 years and over in 1981.

PLACE OF BIRTH OF THE ELDERLY (65+) BY GENDER, 1981

	Male %	Female %	Total
Canada	61.8	63.5	504,995
United Kingdom	13.9	15.1	117,340
Italy	3.7	2.9	26,190
USSR	3.5	2.7	24,405
Poland	3.6	2.6	24,050
Other	13.5	13.2	107,305
TOTAL	342,990	461,290	804,285

SOURCE: Statistics Canada. Census of Canada, 1981, Mobility Status. Catoluge Number 92-907.

.1 Place Of Birth Of The Elderly (65+) By Gender, 1981



D.2 DISTRIBUTION OF FRANCOPHONE ELDERLY (65+) BY DISTRICT, 1981

Most Francophone Ontarians aged 65 years and over are located in the eastern and north-eastern regions of the province. The map on the facing page indicates the percentage of Francophone elderly (65+) in relation to all elderly (65+). Two areas in the east, Prescott County and Russell County, had the highest percentage of Francophone individuals among the elderly, with 72 percent and about 82 percent respectively. Other notable areas with high proportions, ranging from about 31 percent to 43 percent of all elderly individuals included: Cochrane District, Glengarry County, Nipissing District, Stormont County, and Sudbury Regional Municipality. In 1981, the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton had the highest number (10,370) of French-speaking elderly individuals, accounting for 21 percent of all elderly in this area. Forty-two percent of the Francophone elderly were men and 58 percent were women.*

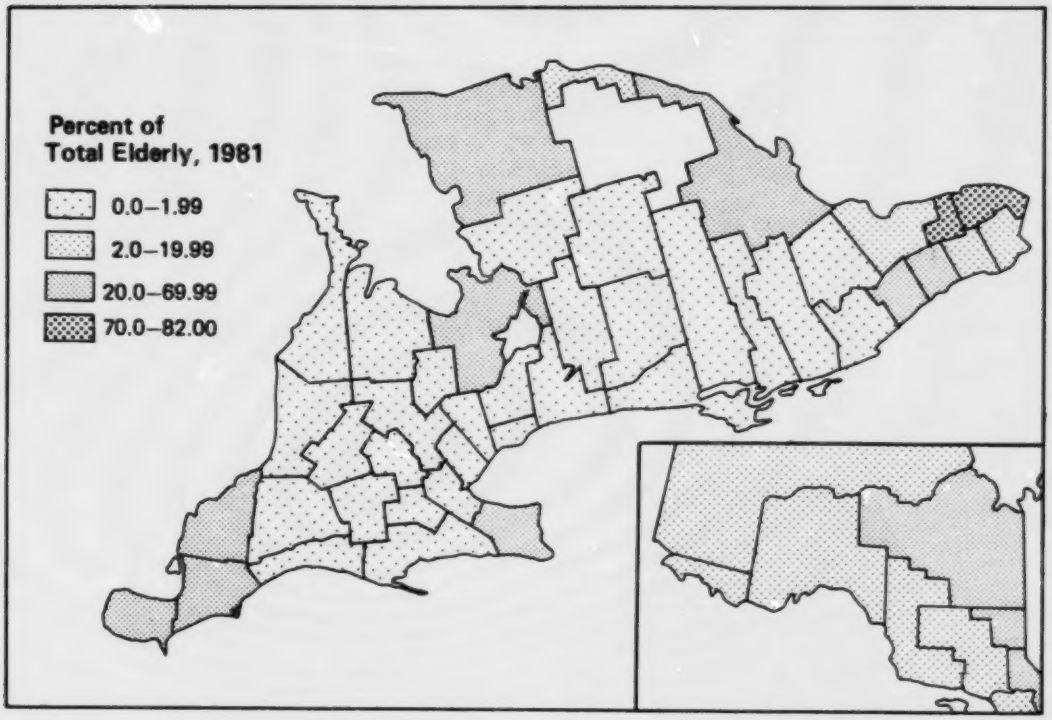
**Note: For further details consult Francophones and Aging: A Statistical Profile. The Council for Franco-Ontarian Affairs. Ottawa, 1986.*

DISTRIBUTION OF FRANCOPHONE ELDERLY (65+) BY DISTRICT

	Total Francophone Elderly (65+)	Total Elderly (65+)	% of Francophone Elderly (65+) as a % of Total Elderly (65+)
Algoma	725	9,725	7.5
Brant	115	12,145	1.0
Bruce	35	7,725	0.5
Cochrane	3310	7,730	42.8
Dufferin	5	3,035	0.2
Dundas	60	2,555	2.4
Durham	235	21,200	1.1
Elgin	80	8,805	0.9
Essex	3815	34,545	11.0
Frontenac	195	11,535	1.7
Glengarry	890	2,725	32.7
Grenville	80	3,450	2.3
Grey	40	10,915	0.4
Haldimand-Norfolk	195	10,840	1.8
Haliburton	5	2,080	0.2
Halton	240	17,635	1.4
Hamilton-Wentworth	750	45,425	1.7
Hastings	140	12,450	1.1
Huron	90	7,990	1.1
Kenora	210	4,455	4.7
Kent	915	12,565	7.3
Lambton	370	12,095	3.1
Lanark	80	6,435	1.2
Leeds	130	7,415	1.8
Lennox and Addington	30	3,670	0.8
Manitoulin	10	1635	0.6
Middlesex	315	32,755	1.0
Muskoka	100	5,880	1.7
Niagara	1,375	42,150	3.3
Nipissing	2,520	7,580	33.3
Northumberland	70	8,850	0.8
Ottawa-Carleton	10,370	48,630	21.3
Oxford	85	10,515	0.81
Parry Sound	175	5105	3.4
Peel	21	22,690	1.3
Perth	31	8,525	0.4
Peterborough	125	13,175	1.0
Prescott	2,335	3,240	72.1
Prince Edward	20	3,275	0.6
Rainy River	135	2,660	5.1
Renfrew	540	10.090	5.4
Russell	1,665	2,040	81.6
Simcoe	985	26,065	3.8
Stormont	2,290	7,380	31.0
Sudbury	4,000	13,135	30.5
Thunder Bay	480	14,690	3.3
Timiskaming	1,040	5,155	20.2
Metro Toronto	2,480	226,135	1.1
York	170	19,130	0.9
Victoria	55	7,605	0.7
Waterloo	255	27,235	0.9
Wellington	85	13,710	0.6
TOTAL Ontario	44,735	868,180	5.2

SOURCE: Ontario Ministry of Citizenship. Ethnocultural Data Base. Census of Canada, 1981.

D.2 Distribution Of Francophone Elderly, (65+) By District, 1981



E.1 HOUSEHOLD TYPE BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLD MAINTAINER, 1981

Households refer to all families and individuals maintaining common living arrangements or living alone. The Census asks each responding household to identify one person, either a man or a woman, as the household maintainer. Household maintainer usually refers to the household member, male or female, with the highest income. There were close to 520,000 households with maintainers aged 65 years and over in Ontario in 1981 and the individuals in these households totalled nearly 784,000 persons.

Most elderly persons continue to live in families, about half with their spouse, and others with relatives. Slightly under 60 percent of these households, over half a million, were family households.

The likelihood of living in families declines with age. While two-thirds of elderly persons aged 65-74 years lived in families in 1981, only one-third of those aged 85 and over did so. (Note that these references are now to individuals and not to households.) There were other age-related changed in household type as well. The likelihood of living in a lone parent household (see E.2) increased with age, from just over two percent of those aged 65-74 years to over seven percent of those aged 85 and over. Similarly, while less than a quarter of those aged 65-74 years lived alone as single individuals, 44 percent of persons aged 85 and over lived alone. In addition, just over seven percent of those aged 65-74 lived in two-family households or in non-family households consisting of two or more unrelated persons; however, fifteen percent of those aged 85 and over lived in this household type in 1981.

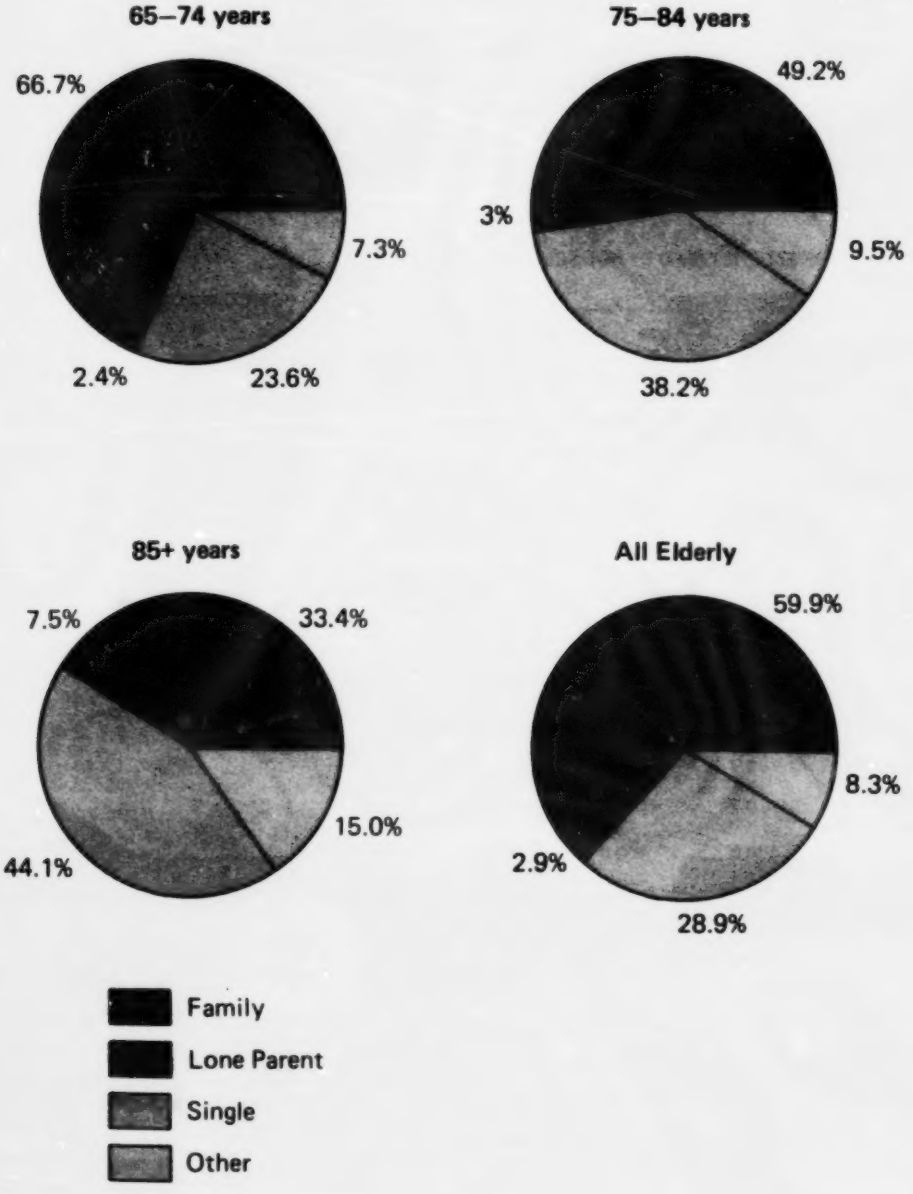
Not included in the above data are persons living in collective arrangements (i.e. institutions).

HOUSEHOLD TYPE BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLD MAINTAINER, 1981

	65-74 %	75-84 %	85+ %	Total 65+ %
Families	66.7	49.2	33.4	59.9
Lone Parent	2.4	3.0	7.5	2.9
Single	23.6	38.2	44.1	28.9
Other	7.3	9.6	15.0	8.3
TOTAL %	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TOTAL	516,450	226,500	40,600	783,550

SOURCE: Canada. Statistics Canada 1981 Census of Canada

E.1 Household Type By Age Of Household Maintainer, 1981



E.2 DWELLING TYPE OF THE ELDERLY (65+) BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE, 1981

Household type refers to the basic division of private households into family and non-family households. Family household refers to a household that contains at least one census family (e.g., persons living in the same dwelling who have a husband-wife or parent-never-married child relationship). Non-family household refers to one person who lives alone in a private dwelling, or to a group of persons who occupy a private dwelling and do not constitute a census family.

As the Table below illustrates, the types of dwellings in which the elderly live vary with their household status. For example, 70.9 percent of those in single family households lived in detached dwellings, in contrast to only 41.4 percent of non-family one-person households. Also, 28.2 percent of those in single family households lived in apartment buildings of five stories or more or other multiple dwellings. By comparison, 58.1 percent of the elderly who lived alone occupied these types of dwellings.

*DWELLING TYPE OF THE ELDERLY (65+) BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE, 1981**

	Single Family	Lone Parent	Secondary Family	Total Family
Single detached	70.9	73.5	75.2	71.1
Apartment 5+	14.5	9.5	6.3	14.1
Other multiple	13.7	16.4	18.5	13.9
Mobile or movable	1.0	0.7	0	1.0
TOTAL %	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TOTAL	469,400	22,600	11,100	503,100

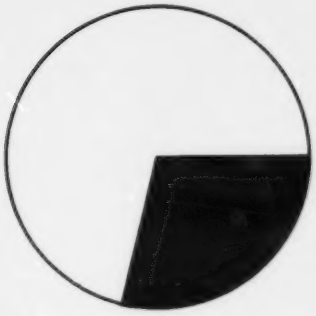
	Multiple Family	Non-family 2+ persons	Non-family 1 person	All other Types
Single detached	80.8	64.0	41.5	71.8
Apartment 5+	2.7	15.7	33.5	14.0
Other multiple	15.8	20.1	24.6	19.5
Mobile or movable	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.3
TOTAL %	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TOTAL	7,300	46,800	226,350	54,100

Single family = a single census family that occupies one private dwelling
Lone parent = a mother or father, with no spouse present, living in a dwelling with one or more never-married children
Total family = the total of single family, lone parent and secondary family households
Multiple family = households in which two or more census families occupy the same private dwelling
Non-family, 2+ persons = household members who do not belong to a census family. They may be related to the household reference person - Person 1 - (e.g. brother-in-law, cousin, grandparent) or unrelated (e.g. lodger, room-mate, employee). A person living alone is always a non-family person
Non-family, 1 person = 1 person who lives alone in a private dwelling
All other types = the total of multiple family and non-family, 2+ person households

SOURCE: Statistics Canada. Census of Canada, 1981.

E.2 Dwelling Type Of The Elderly (65+) By Household Type, 1981

Total Family Household Types



Total Other Household Types

Single Household Types

Total Households

Single Detached

Mobile/Movable

Other Multiple

Apartment 5+

E.3 TENURE BY AGE AND GENDER OF HOUSEHOLD MAINTAINER, 1981

Whether or not households are rented or owned was influenced most by the gender of the household maintainer in 1981. Over three-quarters of male maintainers were owners in 1981, while only 53 percent of female maintainers were owners. Household size is also a major factor in tenure. About 80 percent of households maintained by males aged 65 years and over had another person present, while only a small proportion of households maintained by females had another person present.

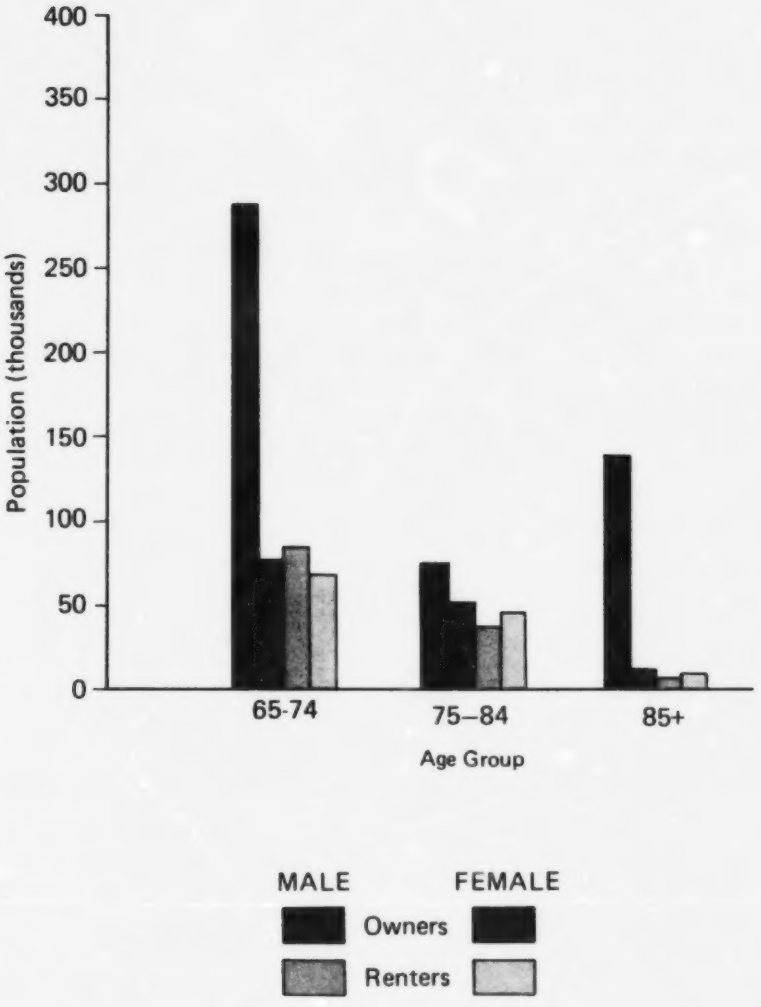
Tenure does not seem to be influenced significantly by age, as the tendency to own decreases only slightly with age. The proportion of male maintainers owning their residence varied from about 69 percent for those aged 85 years and over, to over 77 percent for those aged 65-74 years. The proportion of female maintainers owning varied only from 51 percent for those aged 85 years and over, to just under 55 percent for those aged 65-74 years.

TENURE BY AGE AND GENDER OF HOUSEHOLD MAINTAINER, 1981

	Total 65+		65-74		75-84		85+	
	Female %	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %	Male %
Owners	53.0	75.6	54.9	77.4	50.7	71.5	51.2	68.6
Renters	47.0	24.4	45.1	22.6	49.3	28.5	48.8	31.4
TOTAL %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
TOTAL	259,950	523,600	144,100	372,350	95,450	131,050	20,400	20,200

SOURCE: Statistics Canada. Census of Canada, 1981.

E.3 Tenure By Age And Gender Of Household Maintainer, 1981



F.1 SOURCE OF INCOME BY AGE, 1981

Old Age Security (OAS) payments are available to all persons in Canada, aged 65 and over, who meet the residence requirements. Canadian citizens or legal residents who have lived in Canada immediately prior to application are eligible for a partial pension if they have at least 10 years non-cumulative residence. Almost 90 percent of those aged 65-74 and 75-84 years received the Old Age Security payment in 1980, although in the 1981 census only 62 percent of those aged 85 years and over indicated that they received an OAS cheque.

About one-third of Ontario's elderly population indicated that they received other funds from government, including the Canada Guaranteed Income Supplement, the Ontario Guaranteed Annual Income System, Canada/Quebec Pension Plan benefits, or social assistance.

Many Canadians still do not receive pensions from other than government sources. Fewer than 36 percent of those aged 65-74 years -- or about one-half of those who ever worked for a wage or salary -- received private pension benefits. Only about 15 percent of persons aged 85 years and over received private benefits.

While age 65 is regarded as the normal retirement age, over 16 percent of persons aged 65-74 years indicated that they received wage or salary income in 1980. Fewer than four percent of those aged 75-84 years indicated that they received income from this source.

More than half of the elderly population indicated that they received investment income, with the proportion declining from almost 58 percent for persons aged 65-74 years to less than 35 percent for those aged 85 years and over. However, the information provided here only indicates the source of income and not the amount of income. For example, while more than half the elderly received investment income, the amount received may have been small.

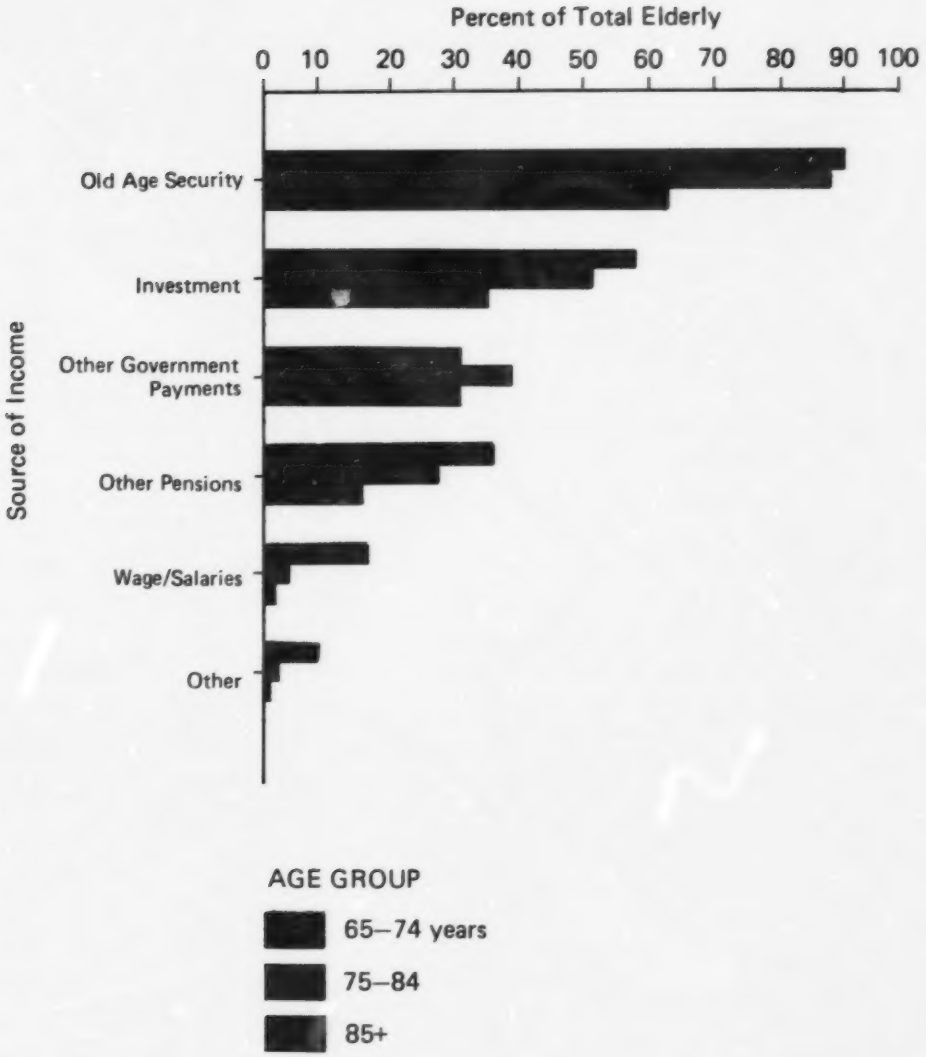
SOURCE OF INCOME BY AGE, 1981

	65-74 %	75-84 %	85+ %	Total 65+ %
Old Age Security	89.8	87.9	62.5	86.9
Investment	57.7	51.1	34.7	53.9
Other Government Payments	30.7	38.7	30.3	33.1
Other Pensions	35.8	27.2	15.3	31.5
Wages/Salaries	16.4	3.9	1.9	11.5
Other *	8.3	2.4	1.0	5.8

**Note: Self Employment, Unemployment Insurance Commission, Family Allowance*

SOURCE: Statistics Canada. Census of Canada, 1981. Census Tape held by Office of Senior Citizens' Affairs, Government of Ontario, Toronto.

F.1 Source Of Income By Age, 1981



F.2 ANNUAL PENSION RATES FOR ELDERLY (65+) SINGLES AND COUPLES, 1987

The past two decades have seen the development of a comprehensive set of income security programs for senior citizens at both the federal and Ontario levels. Prior to 1966 the only assured benefit for the elderly was the Old Age Security payment. It has been indexed to the cost of living since 1974 and stood at $300.34 per month in June 1987. The references in this section are to the rates in effect from April to June 1987.

The Canada/Quebec Pension Plan (CPP) was established in 1966. The amount received each month depends on the level of prior earnings and work history, and also on how soon after age 60 one chooses to apply. People who made maximum contributions to CPP from 1966 and who retired in mid 1986 receive maximum benefits of $521.52 per month ($6,258.41 per year); those who retired in previous years would receive less.

In calculating benefit levels people are able to disregard 15 percent of the years worked. Benefits are paid out at the rate of 25 percent of average adjusted monthly pensionable earnings. Most people do not receive maximum pension. The average in Ontario in 1987 was only $282.34 a month ($3,388.08 a year).

The Guaranteed Income Supplement (GIS) was established by the Federal Government in 1966 to ensure that elderly Canadians receive a minimum monthly income. Eligibility for GIS is based on income level, residency and application. As of June 1987, single persons not receiving any income other than OAS received $356.94 a month, while married couples received $464.94. For every $2 increase in annual income ($4 for couples), monthly GIS payments decrease by $1, so that individuals with annual incomes of $8568 or more (couples with an annual income of $11,184 or more), excluding OAS, are not eligible. GIS is indexed to the cost of living.

For some of those receiving GIS, the Ontario Government provides an additional supplement (GAINS-A). A single person with an income of at least $1191 or more per year or couples with $3984 are not entitled to GAINS-A. The GAINS-A supplement is sent automatically to people receiving OAS and GIS whose income level qualifies them. They are eligible to receive up to $83 a month. Like GIS, GAINS-A payments decrease by $1 for every $2 increase in income.

Combining all sources, the total annual guaranteed income level was $8,883.36 for individuals and $14,779.44 for elderly couples. Because of a demonstrated need by individuals living alone, recent improvements mean that those individuals living alone receive 60 percent as much as do elderly couples.

F.2 Annual Pension Rates For Elderly (65+) Singles And Couples, 1987

O.A.S., G.I.S, GAINS-A and C.P.P. Ontario, Second Quarter 1987

	Singles	Couples
Ontario Guaranteed Income Level	$8,883.36	$14,779.44
Maximum GAINS-A* Payment	$996.00	$1,992.00
Maximum G.I.S.** Payment	$4,283.28	$5,579.28
Old Age Security	$3,604.08	$7,208.16
Maximum C.P.P.*** Payment	$6,258.24	$12,516.48

**Guaranteed Annual Income System*
***Guaranteed Income Supplement*
****Canada Pension Plan*

F.3 AVERAGE INCOME OF CENSUS FAMILIES AND NON-FAMILY PERSONS, SELECTED AGE GROUPS, 1981

The Census of Canada definition of "all families" includes husband-wife families, with or without unmarried children, and lone parents with unmarried children. The average income of all families aged 65 and over in Ontario was $21,013 in 1981, slightly higher than the $20,815 average for husband-wife families.

Non-family persons are defined as persons living alone or with people who are neither a spouse nor never-married children. Among the non-family elderly, men had higher incomes than women. The average income was $10,364 for men and $8,585 for women.

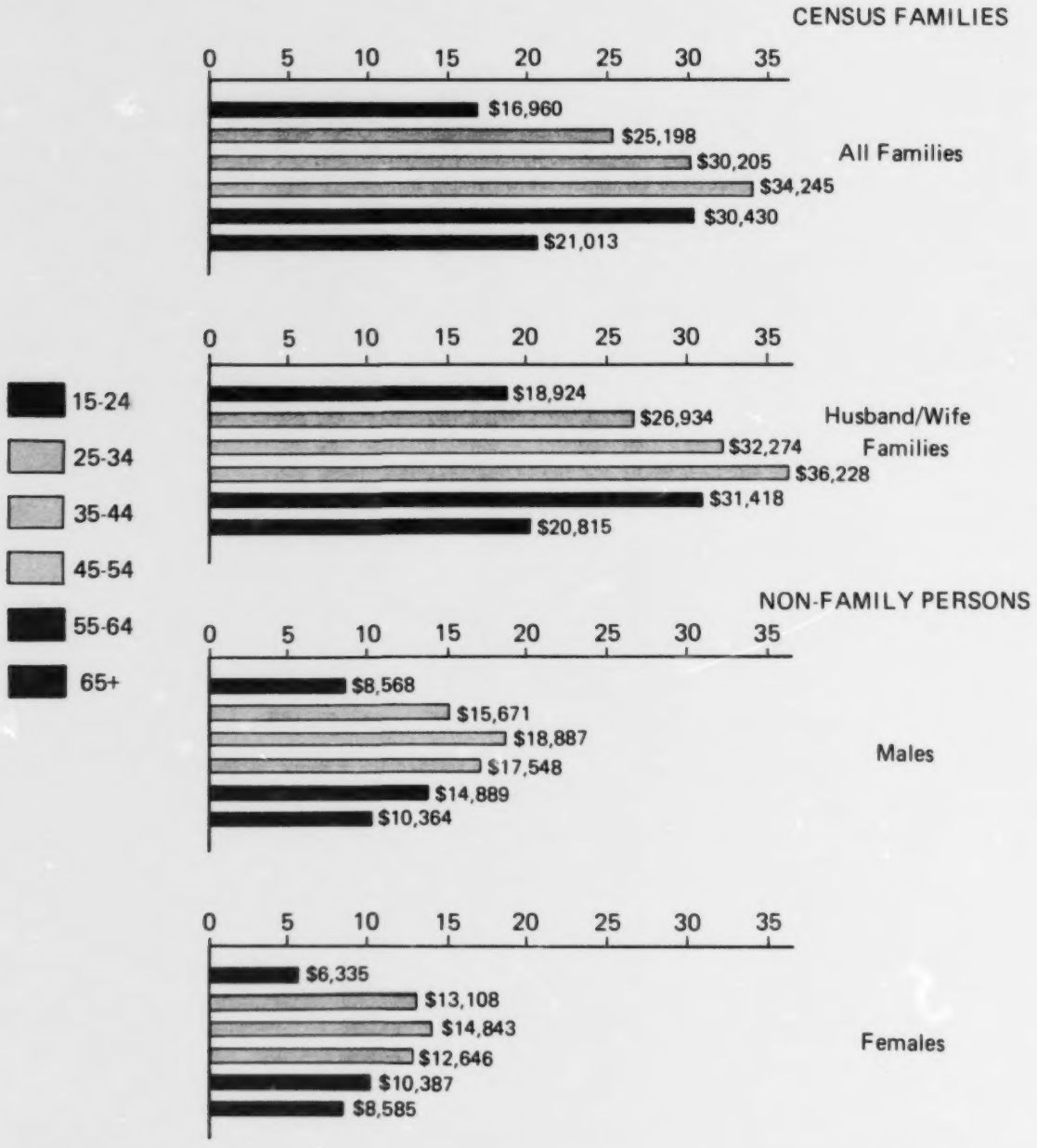
While the elderly have incomes that are considerably more than those in the 15-24 age group, their incomes are markedly lower than adults in the 25-64 age group.

AVERAGE INCOME OF CENSUS FAMILIES AND NON-FAMILY PERSONS, SELECTED AGE GROUPS, 1981

	Census Families		Non-family Persons	
	All Families	Husband-wife Families	Males	Females
15-24	16,960	18,924	8,568	6,335
25-34	25,198	26,934	15,671	13,108
35-44	30,205	32,274	18,887	14,843
45-54	34,245	36,228	17,548	12,646
55-64	30,430	31,418	14,889	10,387
65+	21,013	20,815	10,364	8,585

SOURCE: Canada. Statistics Canada. Census of Canada, 1981. Census Families in Private Households: Income Catalogue 92-936 Table 5A, 5B.

F.3 Average Income Of Census Families And Non-family Persons, Selected Age Groups, 1981



F.4 HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY AGE AND GENDER OF HOUSEHOLD MAINTAINER, 1981

While every household surveyed may designate either the man or the woman as the household maintainer, (see E.1) households including a man tend to designate the male as the household maintainer because his individual income is often the highest. As household members usually pool their resources for the benefit of the entire household, total household income is usually considered to be the best measure of the well-being of its individual members.

In 1981 female-maintained households of persons aged 65 and over had incomes substantially lower than male-maintained households. This was partly due to the smaller size of female-maintained households, which include many women living alone. Over one-third of households maintained by women age 65 years and over had incomes between $4,000 and $5,999, and an additional 22 percent had incomes between $6,000 and $9,999. Fewer than 23 percent of male-maintained households had incomes in the $4,000-9,999 range. About one in six female-maintained households had incomes of $20,000 and over in 1981, compared to one in three male-maintained households.

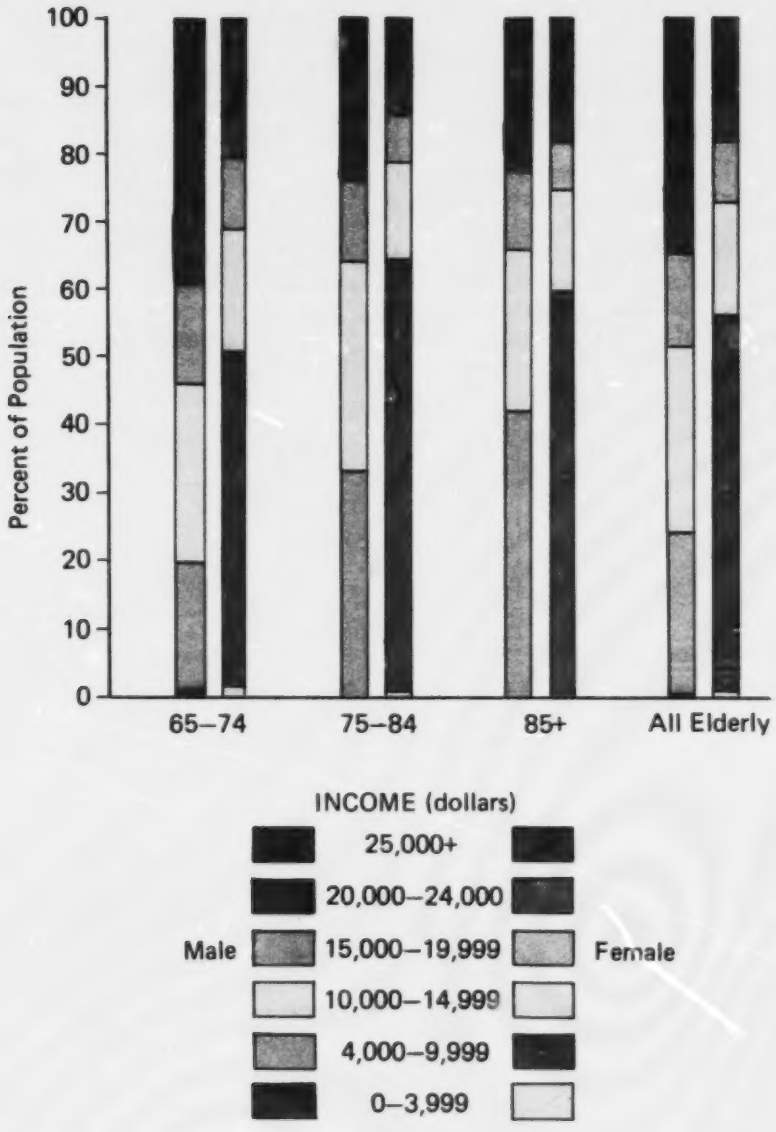
Over 41 percent of male-maintained households had incomes ranging from $10,000 to $19,999 while almost 35 percent had incomes of $20,000 or more, ranging from almost 40 percent for those aged 65-74 years to under 23 percent for those aged 85 years and over. Age differences in incomes are much smaller in the case of households than in the case of individuals. Even so, in 1981 household incomes were lower for those aged 65-74 than for those aged 75-84.

HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY AGE AND GENDER OF HOUSEHOLD MAINTAINER, 1981.

	65-74		75-84		85+		Total 65+	
	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %
0-3,999	1.0	2.3	0.3	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.8	1.7
4,000-9,999	18.5	48.9	32.3	63.8	41.6	59.6	22.9	55.2
10,000-14,999	26.3	18.1	31.4	14.5	24.0	15.2	27.5	16.6
15,000-19,999	14.8	10.8	12.1	7.2	11.6	7.1	14.0	9.2
20,000-24,999	10.6	6.3	8.1	4.9	7.2	5.1	9.9	5.7
25,000 or more	28.7	13.6	15.9	8.6	15.6	12.5	25.0	11.7
TOTAL %	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

SOURCE: Statistics Canada. Census of Canada, 1981. Census Tape held by Office of Senior Citizens' Affairs, Government of Ontario, Toronto.

F.4 Household Income By Age And Gender Of The Household Maintainer, 1981



F.5 INCOMES OF SINGLE FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLD MAINTAINER, 1981

By Census Canada's definition, single family households, more popularly known as nuclear families, include only married couples with or without children and single parents who maintain their own households without other related or non-related persons living with them. Individuals living alone are also excluded.

For single family households, average family income declines substantially at retirement age and continues to decline further through the retirement years. Over two-thirds of single families with maintainers under age 55 years had 1980 incomes of $20,000 and over. About 12 percent of families with similarly aged maintainers had incomes of $15,000 - 19,999, and about 20 percent had incomes under $15,000.

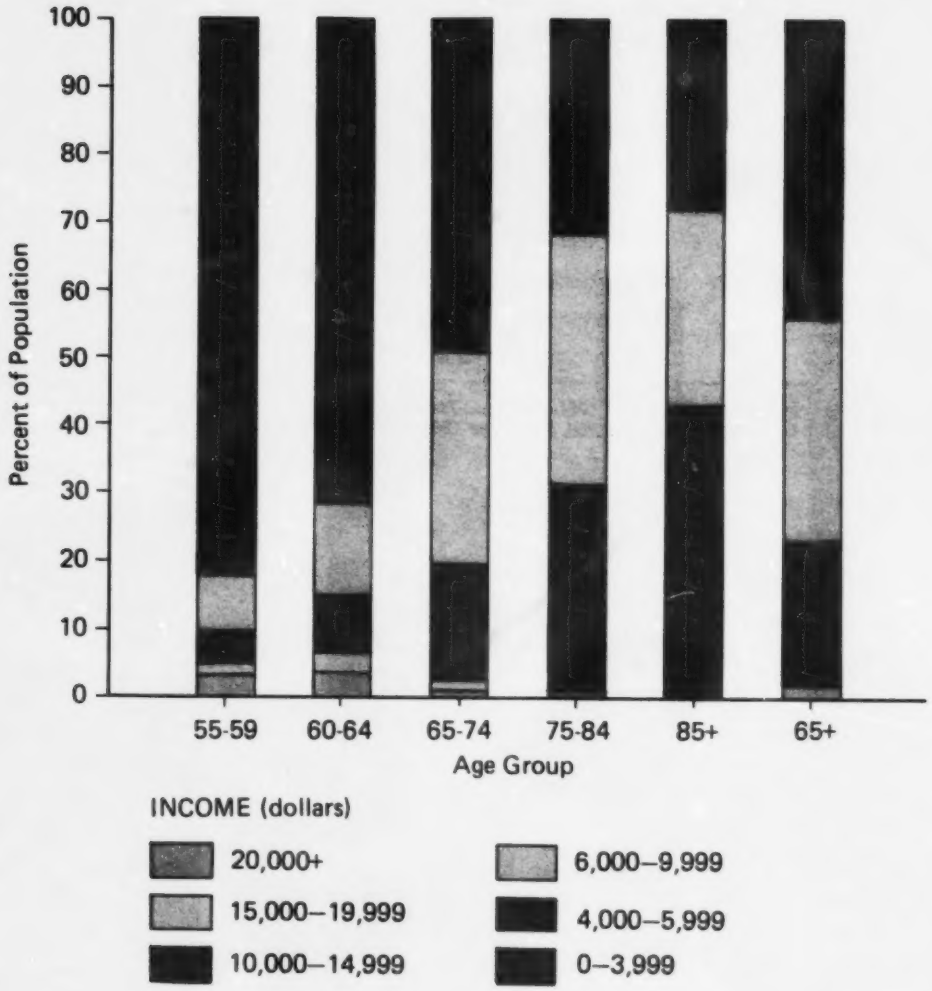
The income profile of families with maintainers aged 55-59 was similar to that of families with younger maintainers. Because of the income security systems, only 1.4 percent of the elderly received less than $6,000 in 1981, and the proportion declined with age, reaching zero percent for those 85 or older. The older the age group the higher the proportion with low incomes. Of those 65 to 74, 17.3 percent were in the $6,000 to $9,999 income category, compared to 42.5 percent of those 85 and over. The proportion with higher incomes decreased with age. Thus, while 1 in 3 of those 65 to 74 had incomes of $20,000 or more, only 1 in 6 of those 85 and older were in this income category.

INCOMES OF SINGLE FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLD MAINTAINER, 1981

Income	55-59	60-64	65-74	75-84	85+	65+
0-5,999	4.5	6.2	1.9	0.5	0.0	1.4
6,000-9,999	4.9	8.6	17.3	30.4	42.5	21.4
10,000-14,999	8.2	13.4	31.4	37.2	29.2	32.8
15,000-19,999	13.8	15.3	15.9	12.2	12.0	14.8
20,000 or more	68.6	56.5	33.5	19.7	16.3	29.6
TOTAL %	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

SOURCE: Statistics Canada. Census of Canada, 1981. Census Tape held by Office of Senior Citizens' Affairs, Government of Ontario, Toronto.

F.5 Incomes Of Single Family Households By Age Of Household Maintainer, 1981



F.6 ELDERLY (65+) AS A PERCENT OF THE TOTAL LABOUR FORCE BY AGE AND GENDER, 1981, 1986

The number of women aged 55 - 64 in the labour force increased slightly from 1981 to 1986. Over the same period however, with the continued rapid growth of the female labour force, there was a decline in the percentage of the female labour force accounted for by this group. The number of men aged 55 - 64 in the labour force changed very little during this interval.

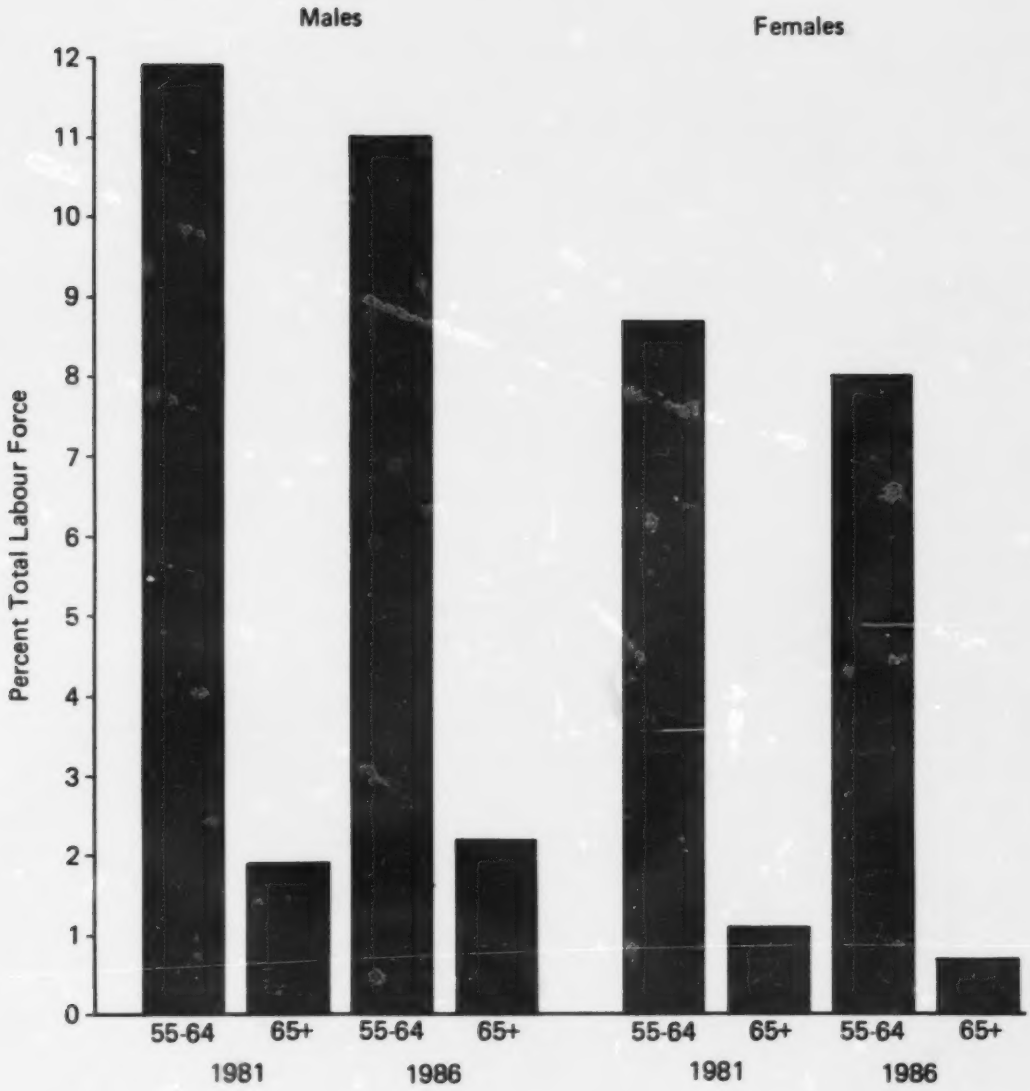
Between 1981 and 1986 there was an increase by 5000 in the number of men aged 65 and over who were in the labour force, and a similar decrease in the number of women. However, since the population aged 65+ has increased in this period, the percent of individuals aged 65+ working has actually declined. Overall, workers over age 65 constitute only a small proportion of the total labour force.

ELDERLY (65+) AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL LABOUR FORCE BY AGE AND GENDER, 1981 AND 1986

		Male %	Female %	Total %	Total
December 1981	55-64	11.9	8.7	10.5	469,000
	65+	2.0	1.1	1.6	70,000
	15+	100.0	100.0	100.0	4,449,000
December 1986	55-64	11.0	8.0	9.8	478,000
	65+	2.2	0.8	1.5	72,000
	15+	100.0	100.0	100.0	4,869,000

SOURCE: Statistics Canada. The Labour Force, December 1981 Catalogue 71-001 Ottawa: Minister of Supply and Services, January 1982. Table 14. Statistics Canada. The Labour Force, December 1986 Catalogue 71-001 Ottawa: Minister of Supply and Services, January 1987. Table 14.

F.6 Elderly (65+) As A Percent Of The Total Labour Force By Age And Gender, 1981, 1986



F.7 LABOUR FORCE ACTIVITY AMONG THE ELDERLY (65+), 1980-1985

Persons working either full- or part-time or actively seeking work are considered to be in the labour force. Especially since those aged 65 years and over are not eligible to receive unemployment insurance benefits, the proportion of older persons actually working provides a good indication of labour force activity. The participation of the elderly in the labour force, as in the case of younger persons, is influenced both by social expectations and economic conditions. Labour force activity decreases and unemployment and early retirement rates increase during economic slumps.

Age 65 has been the conventional age for occupational retirement in Ontario. In practice, many retire before reaching age 65.

In 1980 16.1 percent of all men aged 65 years and over were in the labour force. This already low proportion declined to 13.0 percent in 1982 at the depth of the economic recession. It increased somewhat thereafter, but was 13.6 percent at the end of 1985. A similar pattern prevailed for women. From 5.2 percent in 1980, the proportion dropped to 4.6 percent at the end of 1985. Note amongst the population (65+), there are three men to one woman participating in the labour force.

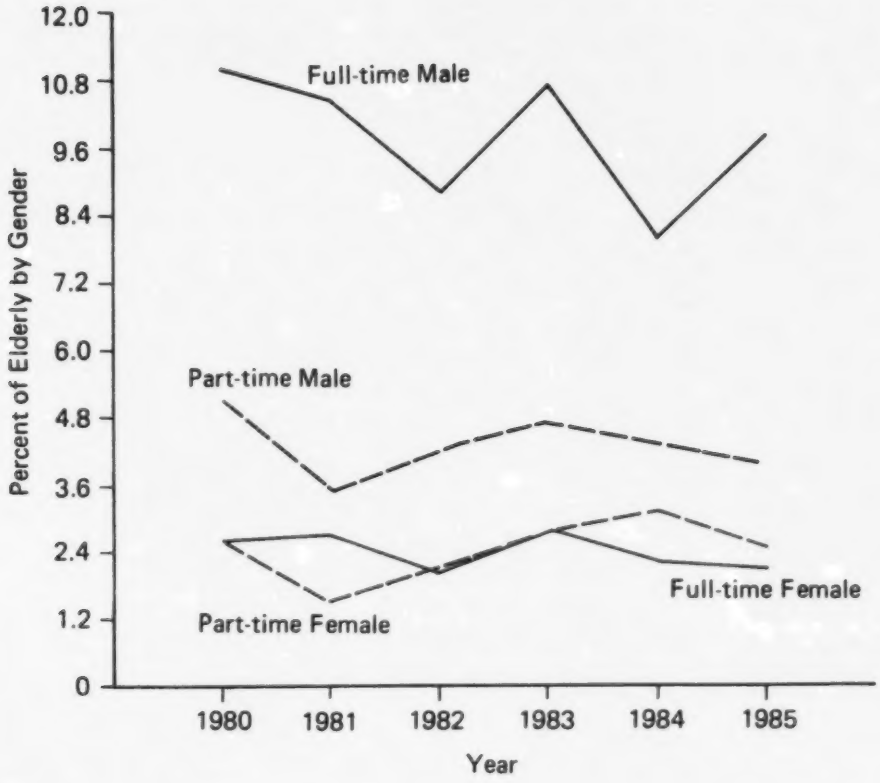
One important feature about the employment of both older men and women is the prevalence of part-time work. About 17 percent of all workers in Ontario worked part-time in 1985, compared to 28 percent of all older male workers and 55 percent of all older female workers. Many workers leave the labour force gradually, taking part-time employment before retiring full-time.

LABOUR FORCE ACTIVITY AMONG THE ELDERLY (65+), 1980-1985

	Males		Females	
	Full-time %	Part-time %	Full-time %	Part-time %
1980	11.0	5.1	2.6	2.6
1981	10.4	3.5	2.7	1.5
1982	8.8	4.2	2.0	2.1
1983	10.7	4.7	2.8	2.8
1984	8.0	4.3	2.2	3.1
1985	9.8	3.8	2.1	2.5

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, The Labour Force 1986. Catoluge Number 71-001.

F.7 Labour Force Activity Among The Elderly (65+), 1980-1985



G.1 HIGHEST LEVEL OF SCHOOLING BY AGE AND GENDER, 1981

A high proportion of Ontario elderly left school early (meaning before grade 9), or came to Canada with less than nine years of formal education. In 1981, forty-six percent of the elderly had less than a grade nine education compared to about one percent of those who have left school early in recent years. The proportions were virtually identical for men and women, and they ranged from about 41 percent for those aged 65-74 years to 55 percent of females and 62 percent of males aged 85 years and over.

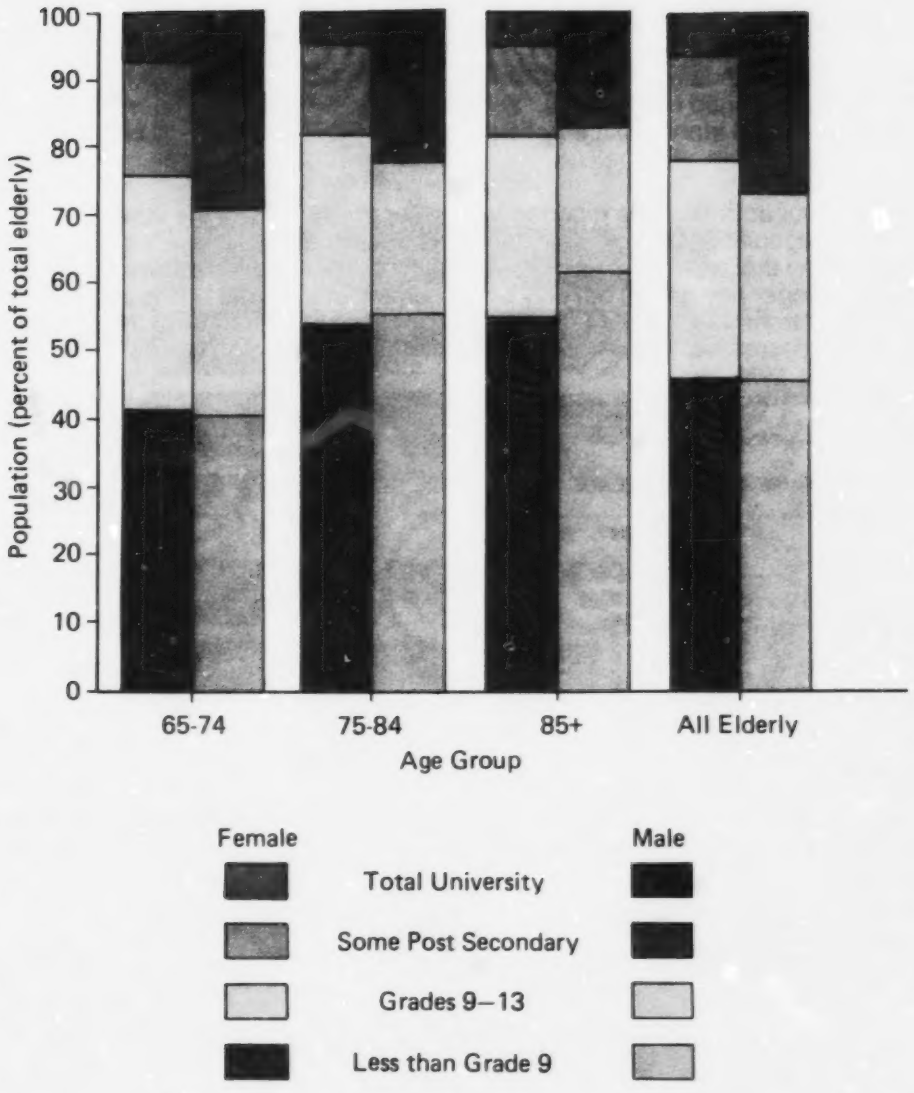
Over 32 percent of elderly women and almost 28 percent of elderly men finished grades 9-13, and between 15 and 16 percent of both elderly men and women completed some post-secondary education. Over ten percent of elderly men, but only six percent of elderly women, completed at least one university degree. The differential between men and women in completion of university has decreased only in very recent years.

HIGHEST LEVEL OF SCHOOLING BY AGE AND GENDER, 1981

	65-74		75-84		85+		Total 65+	
	Female %	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %	Male %
Less than Grade 9	41.4	40.8	53.8	55.9	55.0	62.0	46.1	45.8
Grades 9 to 13	34.6	30.4	28.1	22.4	26.6	21.5	32.1	27.8
Some Post Secondary	16.7	17.5	13.3	13.2	13.4	7.8	15.4	16.0
Total University	7.3	11.3	4.8	8.5	5.0	8.7	6.4	10.4
TOTAL %	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TOTAL	287,200	234,800	145,700	90,950	28,300	17,250	461,200	343,000

SOURCE: Statistics Canada. 1981 Census of Canada. Census Tape, 1951-1981.

G.1 Highest Level Of Schooling By Age And Gender, 1981



G.2 PARTICIPATION IN LEISURE ACTIVITIES BY AGE, 1982

The extent to which the elderly participate in different leisure activities and the kind of activities varies with age. Respondents in the United Senior Citizens of Ontario Study (1982) were asked to identify whether or not they participated in 21 selected activities.* Data on the eight activities most frequently reported by the elderly are discussed here.

The leisure activity undertaken by the greatest proportion of the elderly of all ages is visiting family. About 91 percent of persons aged 62-74 years reported visiting family. For those aged 85 years and over, visiting family was still the leisure activity undertaken by most individuals, but the proportion of persons reporting it decreased to 74 percent.

Visiting and phoning friends were leisure activities undertaken by many elderly. Both were reported by 83 percent of those aged 62-74 years. For those aged 85 years and over 70 percent reported that they still telephoned friends, but only 56 percent reported that they still continued to visit friends.

Involvement in other activities was reported by smaller proportions of the young elderly aged 62-74 years. For those aged 85 years and over, the likelihood of participating in a given activity was substantially lower than that reported by the 62-74 age group. Entertainment was undertaken by 65 percent of the younger age group, but only by 30 percent of the older age group. The incidence of travelling declined from 70 to 33 percent. Gardening decreased from 63 to 39 percent, and participation in clubs decreased from 44 to 29 percent.

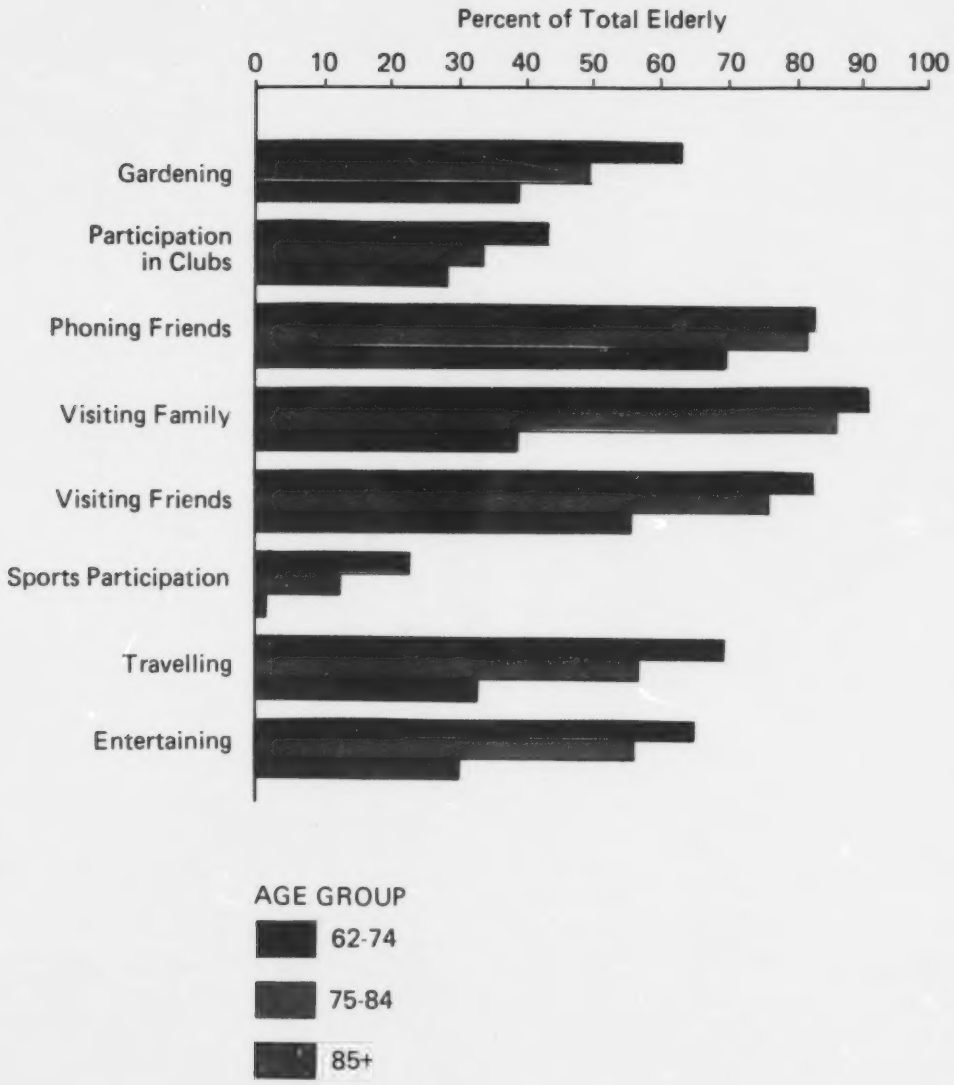
** Note: The total list of activities included: visits from family, phone family, go visit family, visits from friends, reading, phone friends, take walks, go visit friends, go for drives, church/synagogue, table games, travel, entertain, garden, handicraft/artistic hobbies, clubs, the volunteer work, go to sports events, sports, help at election time.*

PARTICIPATION IN LEISURE ACTIVITIES BY AGE, 1982

	62-74 %	75-84 %	85+ %
Gardening	63.2	50.0	39.0
Participation in clubs	44.0	34.0	29.0
Phoning Friends	83.0	82.0	70.0
Visiting Family	91.0	86.0	74.0
Visiting Friends	83.0	76.0	56.0
Sports Participation	23.0	13.0	2.0
Travelling	70.0	57.0	33.0
Entertaining	65.0	56.0	30.0
TOTAL Sample	503	276	64

SOURCE: Ontario: Minister for Senior Citizens Affairs. Elderly Residents in Ontario: Age Differences with Particular Focus on Persons Aged 85+ Toronto: Seniors Secretariat, 1985. Table 13.

G.2 Participation In Leisure Activities By Age, 1982



G.3 NUMBER OF LEISURE ACTIVITIES BY AGE, 1982

The elderly participants in the United Senior Citizens of Ontario Study (1982) indicated active involvement in many of the 21 selected activities. Over one-third of the respondents aged 62-74 in this study reported that they participated in at least 15 of the 21 leisure activities presented to them (see G.2). There were also distinct age differences in the number of leisure activities in which respondents participated.

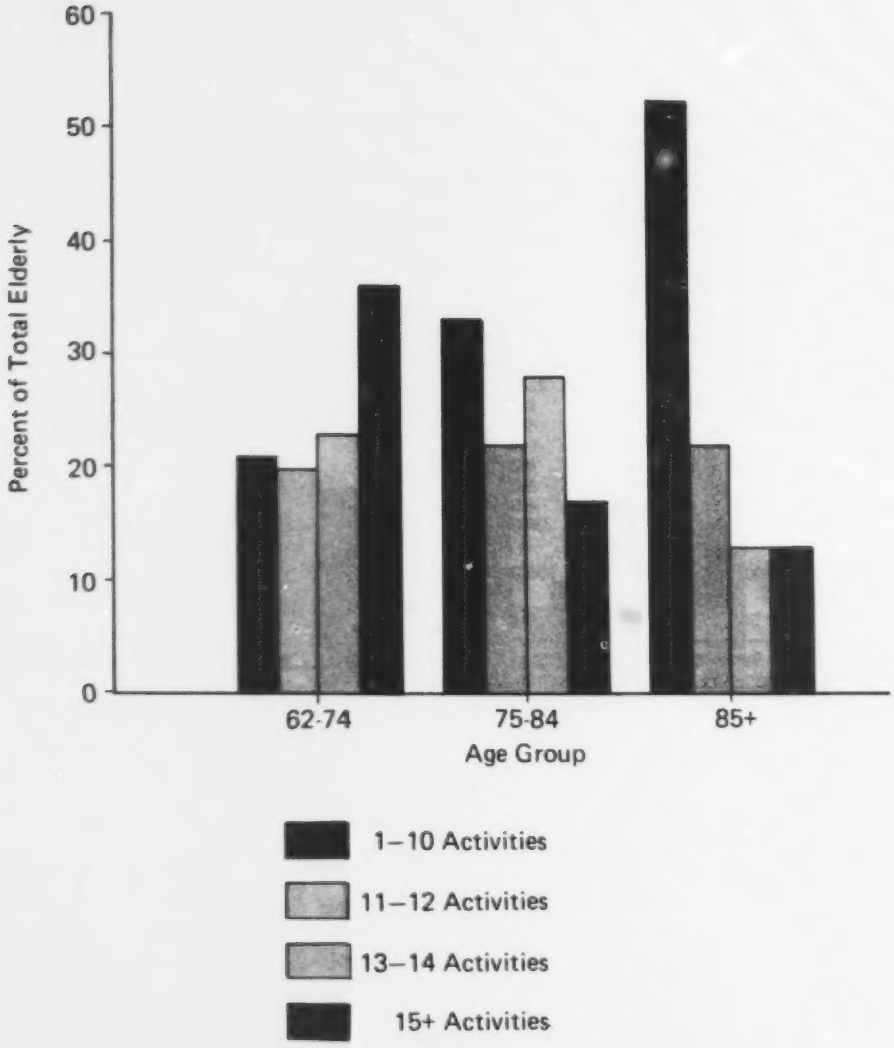
The number of activities engaged in by persons aged 75-84 years decreased slightly in comparison to the younger age group. The proportion engaged in 15 or more activities was 17 percent, while 33 percent engaged in as many as ten activities. Fifty-two percent of those aged 85 years and over engaged in as many as ten of the 21 selected activities.

NUMBER OF LEISURE ACTIVITIES BY AGE, 1982

	62-74 %	75-84 %	85+ %
1-10	21.0	33.0	52.0
11-12	20.0	22.0	22.0
13-14	23.0	28.0	13.0
15 and over	36.0	17.0	13.0
TOTAL %	100.0	100.0	100.0
TOTAL Sample	503	276	64

SOURCE: Ontario: Minister for Senior Citizens Affairs Elderly Residents in Ontario: Age Differences with Particular Focus on Persons Aged 85+. Toronto: Seniors Secretariat. 1985. Table 12.G.4 Barriers To Participation By Age, Ontario, 1982.

G.3 Number Of Leisure Activities By Age, 1982



G.4 BARRIERS TO PARTICIPATION BY AGE, 1982

Respondents in the survey by the United Senior Citizens of Ontario were asked to comment on what most prohibited them from participating in a number of activities. Answers varied considerably by age group.

For those respondents aged 62-74 years the most often mentioned impediment was being too busy. Mentioned almost equally often were health problems and expense. Eight percent mentioned distance. A variety of other responses, including lack of companions, lack of transportation, other people being busy, laziness, health problems of other(s) in the family, lack of opportunity, lack of knowledge and so forth accounted for 38 percent of the reasons given.

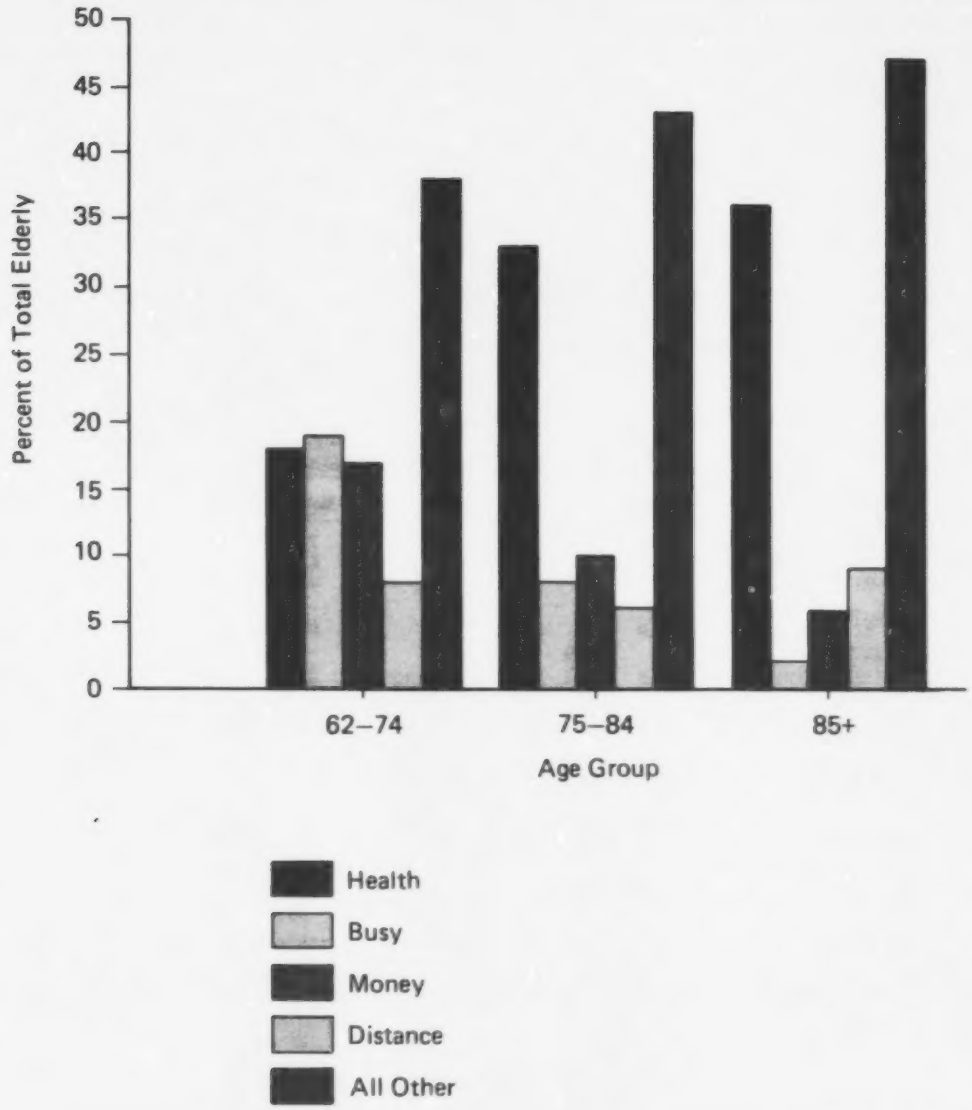
Health problems took on increasing importance with age and became the most important impediment to participation for those aged 75 years and over. Fully 33 percent of those aged 75-84 and 36 percent of those aged 85 years and over mentioned health as a factor. Money was the second most often mentioned impediment for those aged 75-84 years. Distance and lack of companions were each mentioned by nine percent of those in the oldest age group.

BARRIERS TO PARTICIPATION BY AGE, 1982

	62-74 %	75-84 %	85+ %
Health	18.0	33.0	36.0
Busy	19.0	8.0	2.0
Money	17.0	10.0	6.0
Distance	8.0	6.0	9.0
No companions	5.0	9.0	9.0
No Transportation	4.0	6.0	8.0
Others Busy	5.0	4.0	4.0
All others	24.0	24.0	26.0
TOTAL %	100.0	100.0	100.0
TOTAL Sample:	503	276	64

SOURCE: Ontario. Minister for Senior Citizens Affairs. Elderly Residents in Ontario: Their Participation in Leisure Activities and the Barriers to their Participation. Toronto: Seniors Secretariat, 1985, Table 4.

G.4 Barriers To Participation By Age, 1982



H.1 LIFE EXPECTANCY BY GENDER AND AGE, 1960-1962 TO 1980-1982

Life expectancy, calculated on the basis of age specific mortality rates, represents the average number of remaining years of life for all members of a population who have survived to that age. Life expectancy at birth for 1980-1982 in Ontario was estimated to be 79.3 years for women and 72.3 for men, which compares favourably with that for Canada, 78.9 and 71.9, respectively.

Comparing the 1980-1982 Ontario and Canada life expectancies to those for other industrialized nations, the Canadian figures are similar to those for the United States. Japan and Sweden have greater life expectancies at birth. However, the expected remaining years of life of those aged 85 are higher for Canada and Ontario. The life expectancies in Canada are higher than for the population of West Germany and that of England and Wales.

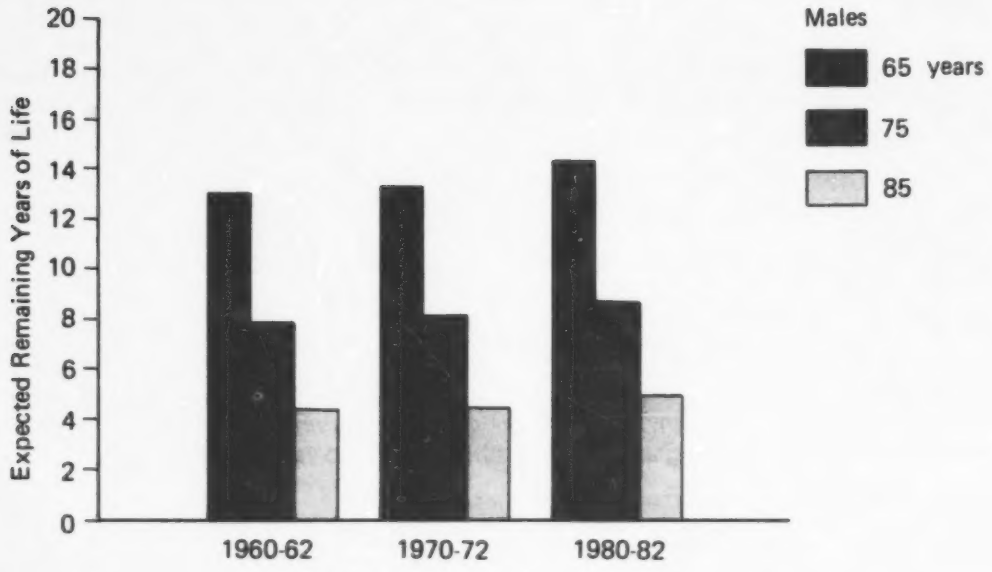
Life expectancy in Ontario has increased during recent decades. The largest gains in life expectancy have been made by women. Life expectancy at birth increased from 74.4 to 79.3 years, or about seven percent, for women from 1960-1962 to 1980-1982 as compared with an increase from 68.3 to 72.3 years, or about six percent, for men. The life expectancy of women at 65 years increased by almost three years to 18.7 between 1960-1962 and 1980-1982. Men reaching the age of 65 years in 1980-1982 could expect to have 14.4 remaining years of life, 1.3 years longer than in 1960-1962. At age 85 the life expectancy of men increased by .6 years between 1960-1962 and 1980-1982, while that for women increased by 1.6 years.

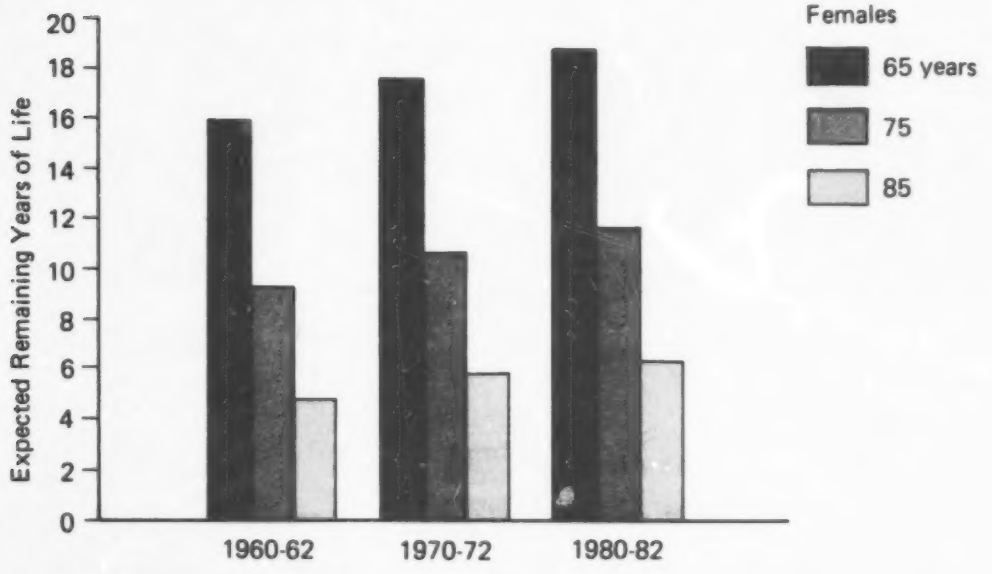
LIFE EXPECTANCY BY GENDER AND AGE FOR ONTARIO, CANADA AND SELECTED OTHER COUNTRIES

Jurisdiction	Year	Expected Remaining Years Of Life At: Birth		65 Years		75 Years		85 Years	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Ontario	1960-62	68.3	74.4	13.1	15.9	7.9	9.3	4.4	4.8
	1970-72	69.6	74.8	13.4	17.6	8.2	10.7	4.5	5.8
	1980-82	72.3	79.3	14.4	18.7	8.8	11.7	5.0	6.4
Canada	1980-82	71.9	78.9	14.6	18.8	9.0	11.7	5.1	6.3
USA	1983	71.0	78.3	14.5	18.8	9.0	11.9	5.1	6.6
Japan	1983	74.2	79.8	15.2	18.4	8.7	10.8	4.6	5.3
Sweden	1983	73.6	79.6	14.7	18.5	8.6	11.0	4.5	5.6
England & Wales	1981-83	71.3	77.4	13.2	17.3	7.9	10.5	4.7	5.8
West Germany	1981-83	70.5	77.1	13.2	16.9	7.7	9.8	3.4	5.0

SOURCES: Statistics Canada, "Provincial and Regional Life Tables" (1960-62); "Life Tables Canada and Provinces" (1970-72, 1980-82). United Nations: Demographic Year Book, 1984. Pub. No. ET/ESA/STAT/SER.R/ 14. New York. United Nations, 1984.

H.1 Life Expectancy By Gender And Age, 1960-1962 To 1980-1982





H.2 LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH OF ONTARIO'S ELDERLY (65+), 1983

Age-specific death rates are generally lower for women than for men, but the difference is smaller for the 85+ age group.

The primary cause of death among elderly men and women in 1984 was heart disease, which accounted for approximately 39 percent of the deaths. The second most common cause of death was malignant neoplasms, or cancer, which accounted for about 24 percent of male deaths and 20 percent of the female deaths. The third most important cause of death among the elderly was cerebrovascular disease, which led to 8 and 13 percent of the deaths among men and women, respectively.

Respiratory diseases, circulatory disease and accidents each accounted for less that 10 percent of the male and female deaths. Approximately 17 percent of men and women died from other causes.

The order of importance of these causes of death is consistent across age-specific groups with two exceptions: the primary cause of death for women aged 65-74 is malignant neoplasms followed by heart disease; while in the 85+ age group for women, cerebrovascular disease ranks above malignant neoplasms as the second most important cause of death.

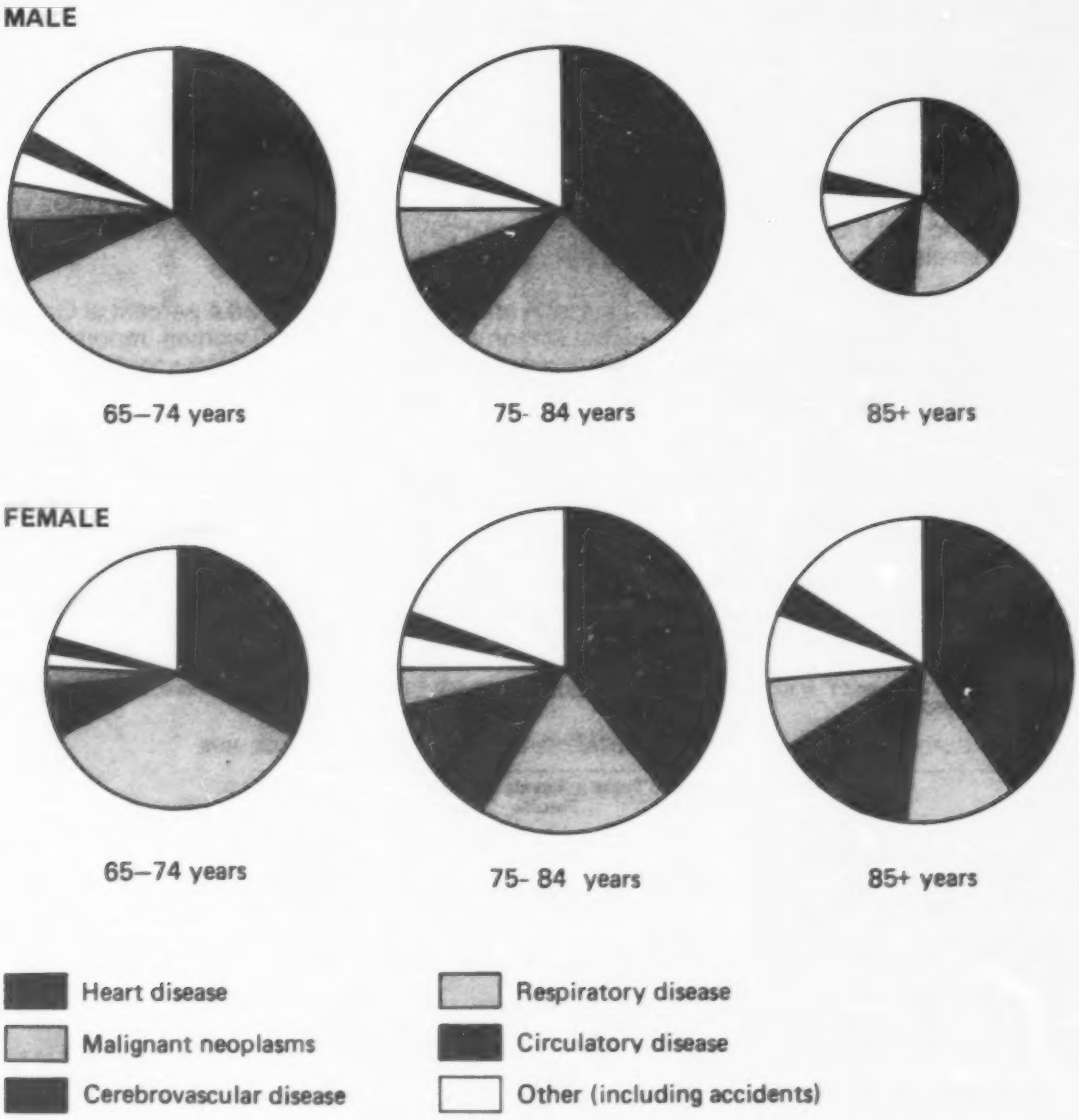
Causes of death should be interpreted with some caution since they are usually based only on the reported immediate cause of death. Consequently, these data often do not take into consideration multiple diagnoses or contributing causes of death, such as the various dementias.

THE LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH OF ONTARIO'S ELDERLY (65+), 1983

	Male %	Female %	Total
Heart Disease	39.0	39.0	39.0
Malignant Neoplasms	24.0	20.0	22.0
Cerebrovascular Diseases	8.0	13.0	11.0
Respiratory Diseases	6.0	5.0	5.0
Circulation Diseases	4.0	4.0	4.0
Injuries, Accidents	2.0	3.0	2.0
Other	17.0	16.0	17.0
TOTAL %	100.0	100.0	100.0

SOURCE: Registrar General of Ontario, 1983.

H.2 Leading Causes Of Death Of Ontario's Elderly (65+), 1983



H.3 HEALTH EXPECTANCY AND IMPAIRMENT IN ACTIVITIES OF DAILY LIVING BY GENDER

Health expectancy, a refinement of life expectancy (see H.1), can be similarly calculated taking into consideration mortality, institutionalization and the prevalence of disability among the non-institutionalized, and can be interpreted as the remaining years of life at various states of health for an age cohort. Disability is defined as the presence of impairment in the performance of activities of daily living.

The six levels of health used to describe health expectancy are: no restriction in activities (disability free); only short term disability; minor activity restriction; restriction in a major activity; the inability to do a major activity; and institutionalized disability.

Examining the health expectancy at birth for Ontario in 1978, it is estimated that women can expect to live 63.7 years, with no restriction in activities, as compared to 59.5 years for men. Although women may expect to live 7.2 years longer than men, the difference between the genders is reduced to 4.2 years when expected disability free years are compared. In addition, women can expect to live twice as long as men in institutions providing long term care, 1.6 as compared with 0.8 years, respectively. There is also Canadian evidence that health expectancy increases with income, and that the increase in expected years of disability free life, from the lowest to highest income levels, is greatest for men, almost twice that for women.*

According to the 1983-1984 Canadian Health and Disability Survey, 38.4 percent of Ontario's elderly 65 years of age and over, 36.7 percent of men and 39.7 percent of women, reported they experienced some disability. These are comparable with the Canadian figures for this age group, 38.6 percent on average, 37.9 percent for men, and 39.2 percent for women.

The ability to do heavy housework, shop, bathe and use the telephone are four of the activities of daily living which were investigated in the United Senior Citizens of Ontario (1982) study, representing a range of diverse functional abilities. Impaired ability to do heavy housework was the most common disability among the elderly, ranging from 16 percent of those age 62 to 74 years, to 54 percent among those over 85. Next, difficulty in shopping affected nine percent of subjects age 62 to 74 years and 44 percent of those 85 years of age and over. Impaired ability to bathe and use the telephone each affected only 4 percent of respondents age 62 to 74, but affected 30 and 17 percent of the elderly over age 85, respectively.

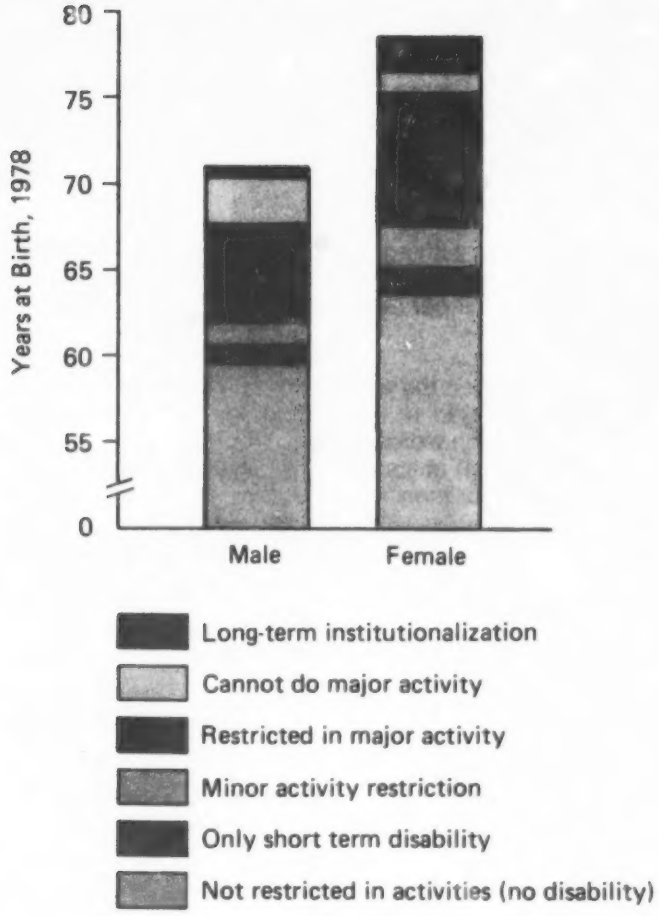
**Source: D.T. Wigle and Y. Mayo, Mortality by Income Level in Urban Canada. Health Protection Branch, Health and Welfare Canada. 1980.*

HEALTH EXPECTANCY AND IMPAIRMENT IN ACTIVITIES OF DAILY LIVING BY GENDER, 1978:

	Average Expected Years in Levels of Health	
	Male	Female
Long-Term Institutionalization	0.8	1.6
Cannot do major activity	2.8	1.3
Restricted in major activity	5.7	7.8
Minor activity restriction	1.4	2.4
Only short-term disability	1.1	1.7
Not restricted in activities	59.5	63.7
Total Life Expectancy	71.2	78.4

SOURCE: Russell Wilkins and Owen B. Adams, Healthfulness of Life. Montreal. The Institute for Research on Public Policy, 1983.

H.3 Health Expectancy And Impairment In Activities Of Daily Living By Gender



H.4 ACUTE HOSPITAL CARE BY AGE AND GENDER, 1985

The use of acute hospital care is commonly described in terms of a rate of hospitalization, that is the number of hospital separations (discharges, including deaths) per 1000 population, and also in terms of the average length of stay per separation. In 1985-1986 the rate for the elderly population of Ontario, age 65 and over, was 357.2 separations per 1000 compared with a rate of 128.9 for the adult population 15 to 64 years of age.

This greater use of acute hospital care with increasing age appears to occur regardless of gender. For men, the rate ranged from approximately 95 separations per 1000, ages 0 to 64, to a rate of 630 at age 85+, while for women it ranged from 77.9, age 0 to 14, to a high of 475 for those 85 years of age and over. In general, elderly women had a lower rate of acute care hospitalization than did elderly men.

Since a particular person may be admitted more than once in a year, the number of separations per thousand cannot be directly interpreted as the proportion of a population which has been hospitalized at some time during the year. An estimate of the proportion of the elderly population to be found in acute hospital care on any one day in 1985-1986 is 1.4 percent as compared with 2.6 percent of the population aged 15 to 64.*

The length of hospital stay also increases with age. The average length of stay for Ontario's total population was 9.0 days in 1985-1986, compared with 14.8 for those 65 years of age and over. In addition, this age group accounted for 43.6 per cent of the total number of days of acute hospital care in Ontario in 1985-1986.

Within the elderly segment of the population the average length of stay in acute care hospitals increased from 12.6 days, for ages 65 to 74, to 15.9 days for those 75 to 84 years of age, and to 19.7 days in the upper age group 85+. Although elderly women had a lower rate of hospitalization than men, they tended to have a longer duration of stay, 15.9 days on average for women 65 years of age and over, compared with 13.5 days for men.

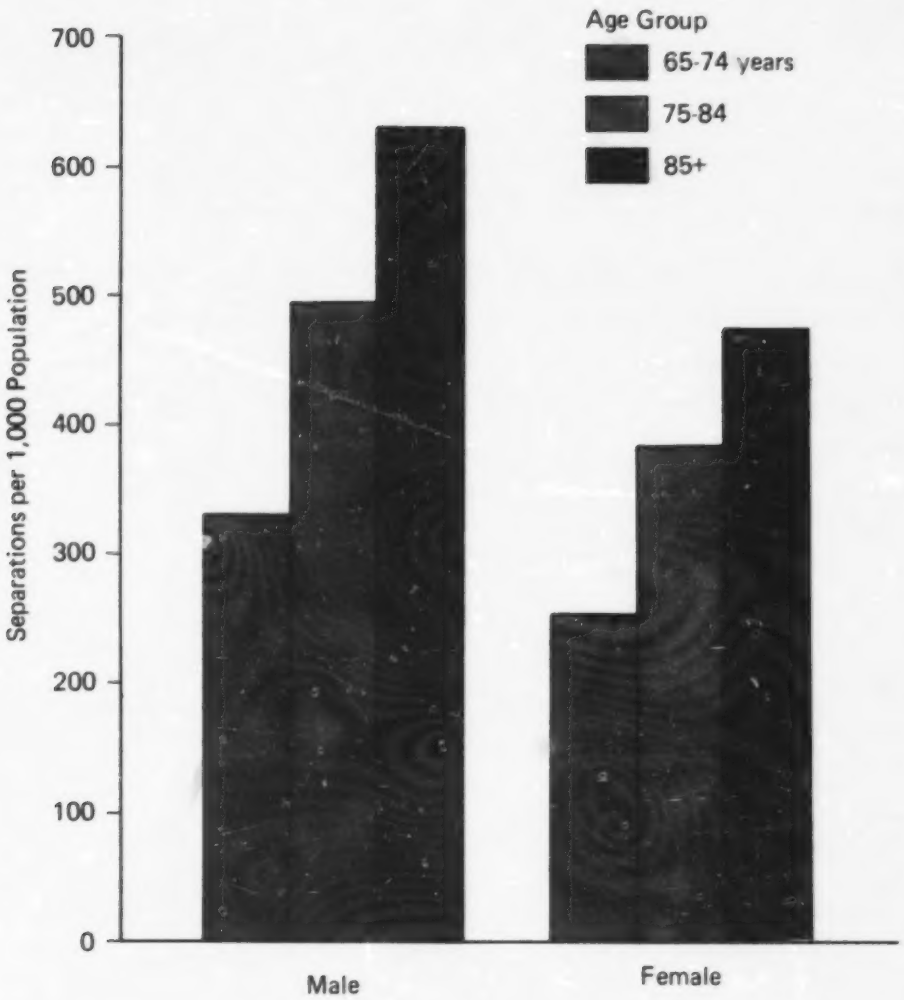
**Note: Uses 1981 Census population data based on 1985 Revised Estimates of Ontario Population. These figures are calculated by taking the total number of days of care for the year, dividing by 365 and by the population size.*

ACUTE HOSPITAL CARE BY AGE AND GENDER, 1985-86

	Number Of Separations	Separations Per 1000 Population*	Average Length Of Stay In Days
0-14			
Male	91,763	94.9	4.4
Female	66,063	77.9	4.6
Total	157,859	83.7	4.5
15-64			
Male	291,864	94.7	8.4
Female	507,351	162.6	6.9
Total	799,430	128.9	7.4
65-74			
Male	89,191	339.4	12.1
Female	84,069	261.5	13.2
Total	173,307	296.7	12.6
75-84			
Male	57,350	493.5	14.7
Female	70,966	386.7	17.0
Total	128,351	428.1	15.9
85+			
Male	15,562	630.0	17.8
Female	29,402	475.0	20.7
Total	144,976	517.9	19.7
Total 65+			
Male	162,103	401.5	13.5
Female	184,437	325.4	15.9
Total	346,634	357.2	14.8

SOURCES: Ontario. Ministry of Health. Unpublished Data. Ontario. Ministry of Treasury and Economics Demographic Bulletin: Ontario Population Projections, 1986-2006. Toronto: Ministry of Treasury and Economics, June 1987.

H.4 Acute Hospital Care By Age And Gender, 1985



H.5 LEADING DIAGNOSES OF ELDERLY (65+) INDIVIDUALS IN ACUTE CARE HOSPITALS 1983-1984

Section H.4 should be read with this section. The leading diagnoses (ICD-9 codes*) of elderly using acute care hospitals have been found to vary with age. In 1983-1984, the single most common primary cause of admission to acute care hospitals for the elderly population in Ontario was cataracts (366), which accounted for 14.0 separations per 1000, 10.6 for ages 65-74, 19.6 for ages 75-84, and 18.6 for age 85 and over. However, the next three leading diagnoses, which can be loosely grouped as cardiovascular disease - heart failure (428), other forms of chronic ischaemic heart disease (414), and acute myocardial infarction (410) - totalled 36.7 separations per 1000. Other leading diagnoses of individuals 65 years of age and over in acute hospital care, in descending order, were hyperplasia of prostate (600), acute but ill-defined cerebrovascular disease (436), diabetes mellitus (250), and fracture of the neck or femur (820). The incidence of heart failure rose sharply with age from 7.5 separations per 1000 for 65-74 year olds to 31.6 for those 85 years of age and older. Similarly, diagnoses of other heart disease rose from 10.5 to 19.2 separations per 1000 respectively; acute but ill defined cerebrovascular disease from 4.5 to 17.4; and fracture of neck or femur rose from 2.5 separations per 1000 for ages 65 to 74, to 27.9 for age 85 and over. The incidence of the other leading diagnoses peaked in the 75 to 84 age group.**

These statistics on leading diagnoses should be interpreted with some caution. In combination, the leading diagnoses mentioned above accounted for less than 26 per cent of the separations in 1983-84. Moreover, secondary diagnoses were not taken into consideration.

**Note: ICD-9 International Classification of Diagnoses*
** *Note: calculated from special tabulations supplied by the Ontario Ministry of Health; and Ontario Ministry of Treasury and Economics, "Revised Population Estimates by Five-Year Age Groups and Sex, for Regions and Counties, June 1, 1983", December 1985.*

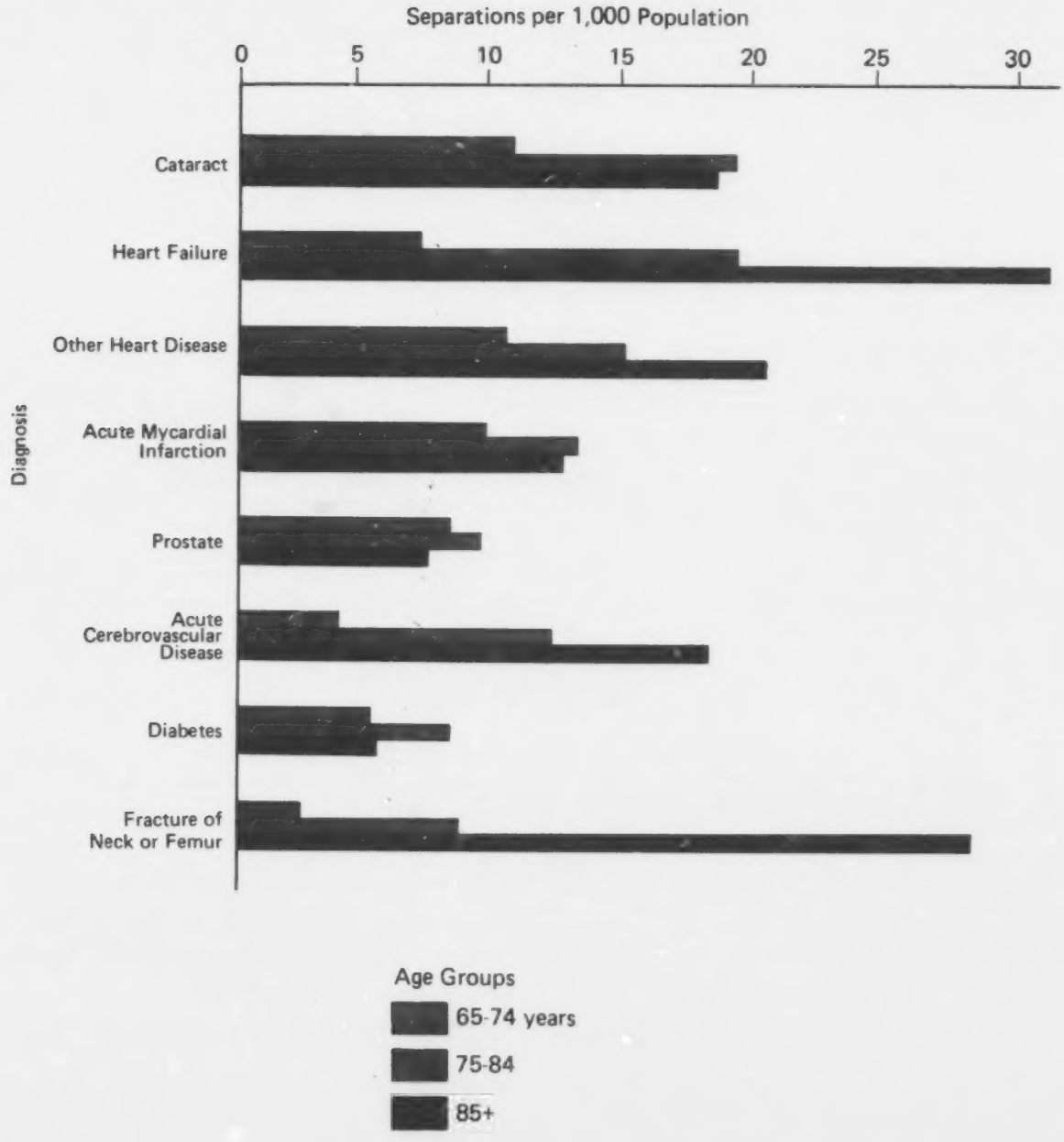
LEADING DIAGNOSES OF THE ELDERLY IN ACUTE CARE HOSPITALS BY AGE 1983-1984.

	Separations Per 1,000 Population*			
Diagnoses (ICD-9 Code)	**65-74 %**	**75-84 %**	**85+ %**	**Total 65+ %**
Cataract (266)	10.6	19.6	18.1	14.0
Heart failure (428)	7.5	19.3	31.6	13.2
Other heart disease (414)	10.5	14.9	19.2	12.6
Acute Myocardial Infarction (410)	9.6	13.0	12.9	10.9
Prostate (600)	8.5	9.8	7.1	8.8
Acute but ill-defined cerebrovascular disease (436)	4.6	11.2	17.4	7.7
Diabetes mellitus (250)	6.7	8.6	6.7	7.3
Fracture of neck or femur (820)	2.5	9.2	27.9	6.7
TOTAL	555,790	277,830	78,910	912,530

**Note: Uses 1983 Population Estimates*

SOURCES: Calculated from Special Tabulations (Table 1C1) supplied by Ontario Ministry of Health, May 15, 1985. Ontario. Ministry of Treasury and Economics, "Revised Population Estimates by Five-Year Age Groups and Sex for Regions and Counties, June 1, 1983", December 1985.

H.5 Leading Diagnoses Of Elderly (65+) Individuals In Acute Care Hospitals, 1983-1984



H.6 LONG TERM INSTITUTIONAL CARE BY AGE, 1983

In Ontario, long term institutional care is provided in independent rest or retirement homes and the following provincially supported facilities: chronic care beds in acute care hospitals, chronic care hospitals, provincial psychiatric hospitals, nursing homes, homes for the aged and homes for special care. The levels of care are usually classified* as:

RESIDENTIAL CARE:

that required by a person who is ambulant and/or independently mobile, who has decreased physical and/or mental faculties, and who requires primarily supervision and/or assistance with activities of daily living and provision for meeting psychosocial needs through social and recreational services. The period of time during which care is required is related to the individual condition.

EXTENDED CARE:

care required by a person with a relatively stabilized (physical or mental) chronic disease or functional disability, who, having reached the apparent limit of his or her recovery, is not likely to change in the near future, who has relatively little need for the diagnostic and therapeutic services of a hospital but who requires availability of personal care on a continuing 24-hour basis with medical and professional nursing supervision and provision for meeting psychosocial needs. The period of time during which care is required is unpredictable but usually consists of a matter of months or years.

CHRONIC CARE:

care required by a person who is chronically ill and/or has a functional disability (physical or mental) whose acute phase of illness is over, whose vital processes may or may not be stable, whose potential for rehabilitation may be limited, and who requires a range of therapeutic services, medical management and skilled nursing care plus provision for meeting psychosocial needs. The period of time during which care is required is unpredictable but usually consists of a matter of months or years.

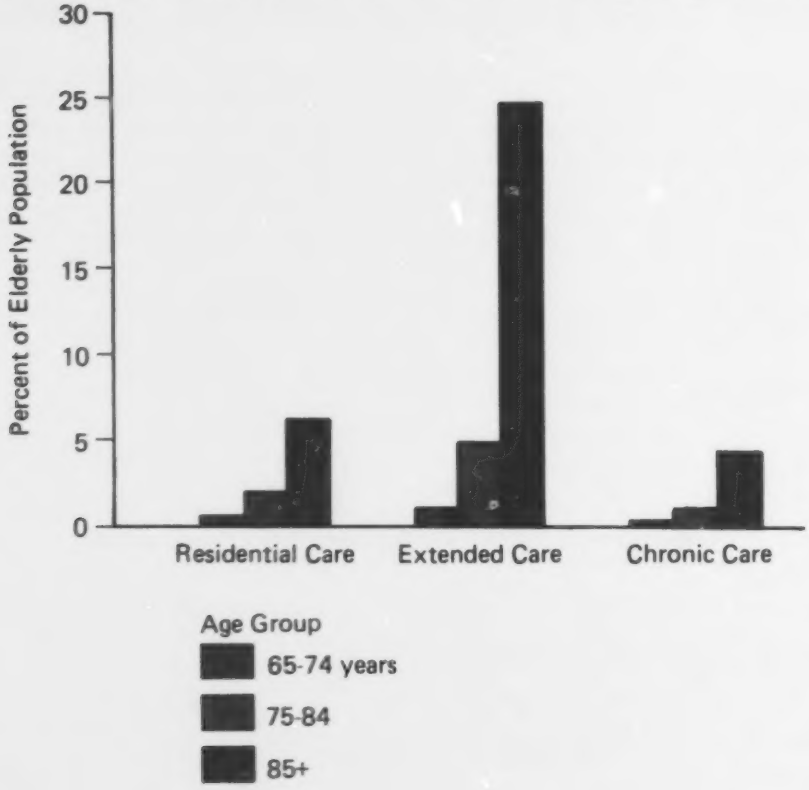
In Ontario, about 6.5 percent of the elderly population were in the above-mentioned provincially supported institutional care facilities in 1983. Since independent facilities such as rest and retirement homes are not presently regulated by the provincial government no data are currently available concerning the number of elderly who reside in these facilities. Estimates range from as low as .3 percent of the elderly population to as high as 2.0 percent.**

The average number of elderly residing in provincially supported facilities in 1983, as a percentage of the population, increased with age from 1.7 percent for those aged 65-74, to 8.2 for the 75-84 age group, to a high of 33.8 for those 85 years of age and over. This pattern could be seen at all levels of care.

The largest proportion of the elderly occupied beds classified as extended care: approximately 55 percent for those aged 64 to 74, as compared to 58 percent in the 75 to 84 age group and 64.4 percent for those 85 years of age and over. However, since most rest and retirement homes provide residential level care, the relative proportions of the elderly in each level of care will change once data on the residents of such facilities are available.

**Note: see Ontario. Ministry of Health, Patient Care Classification. Government of Ontario, 1980:3.*
***Note: see W.F. Forbes, et al., Institutionalization of the Elderly in Canada, Butterworths, 1987.*

H.6 Long Term Institutional Care By Age, 1983



PERCENT OF ELDERLY POPULATION IN PROVINCIALLY SUPPORTED LONG-TERM INSTITUTIONAL CARE BY AGE 1983*

Type Of Care	65-74 %	75-84 %	85+ %	Total 65+ %
Residential Care				
Homes for the Aged	0.4	2.1	6.4	1.4
Extended Care				
Homes for the Aged	0.2	1.5	8.2	1.3
Nursing Homes	0.7	3.3	15.0	2.7
Total	0.9	4.8	23.2	4.0
Chronic Care				
Total	0.4	1.3	4.2	1.0
Total In The Above Long-term Institutional Care	1.7	8.2	33.8	6.5
TOTAL	555,790	277,830	78,910	912,530

*Note: Uses 1983 Population Estimates

SOURCES: Ontario. Ministry of Treasury and Economics "Revised Population Estimates by Five-Year Age Groups and Sex for Regions and Counties, June 1, 1983", December, 1985. Office of Senior Citizens Affairs Unpublished Data.

H.7 LEADING DIAGNOSES OF ELDERLY INDIVIDUALS IN CHRONIC CARE BY AGE, 1983-1984

The leading diagnoses of the elderly in chronic care differ from those for acute hospital care. The four leading specific diagnoses for the elderly in chronic care in 1983-1984, combining chronic care in acute care hospitals and chronic hospitals, in descending order were: acute but ill-defined cerebrovascular disease (436), other forms of chronic ischaemic heart disease (414), senile and presenile organic psychotic conditions (290), and other ill-defined cerebrovascular disease (437). In combination these accounted for 20.7 per cent of the separations per 1000 from chronic care facilities in 1983-84. As illustrated in the Table below, the incidence of all four rose considerably with age.*

**Note: calculated from special tabulations supplied by the Ontario Ministry of Health; and Ontario Ministry of Treasury and Economics, "Revised Population Estimates by Five-Year Age Groups and Sex for Regions and Counties, June 1 1983", December 1985.*

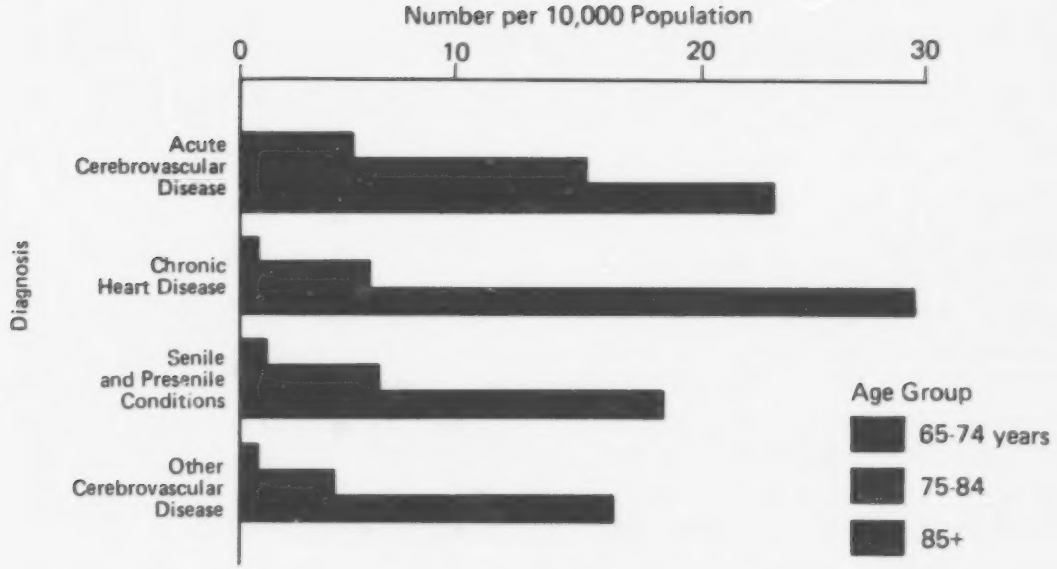
LEADING SPECIFIC DIAGNOSES OF THE ELDERLY IN CHRONIC CARE BY AGE 1983-1984

	Number Per 10,000 Population*			
Diagnoses (ICD-9 Code)	**65-74 %**	**75-84 %**	**85+ %**	**Total 65+ %**
Acute but ill-defined Cerebrovascular disease (436)	5.0	15.7	23.4	9.9
Other forms of chronic ischaemic heart disease (414)	1.2	6.8	29.8	5.4
Senile and Presenile organic psychotic conditions (290)	1.7	7.6	18.5	4.9
Other and ill-defined cerebrovascular disease (487)	1.0	4.6	15.8	3.4
TOTAL	555,790	277,830	78,910	912,530

*Note: Uses 1983 Population Estimates

SOURCES: Calculated from Special Tabulations (Tables 2C1A + 2C1B) Supplied by Ontario Ministry of Health, May 15, 1985. Ontario. Ministry of The Treasury and Economics. "Revised Population Estimates by Five-Year Age Groups and Sex for Regions and Counties, June 1, 1983", December 1985.

H.7 Leading Diagnoses Of Elderly Individuals In Chronic Care By Age, 1983-1984



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APPENDIX: DATA SOURCES

There were several sources of information used in this publication. These are referenced in each section. For the most part, Census of Canada information, available from tapes held by the Ontario Ministry of Treasury and Economics, was used. An attempt was made to incorporate definitional information within the text for each section. For further details of the definitions and limitations, refer to the Statistics Canada Census Dictionary.

UNITED SENIOR CITIZENS OF ONTARIO*

The main exception to the use of Census data is the use of the province-wide study conducted by The United Senior Citizens of Ontario (USCO) in 1982.

The survey was carried out through face-to-face interviews. An interview schedule was developed and pretested. It was 58 pages in length with 99 questions and it took approximately one hour to administer. The questionnaire was available in English and French.

The population for the study was persons 62 years of age and older who resided outside of institutional settings in Ontario. Sixty-two years of age is used in the survey as it is the cutoff point for the receipt of the Spouses' Allowance. Sampling was not random. It was a survey of selected communities: five urban (Toronto, Windsor, Sault Ste. Marie, Penetanguishene, Brockville), and three rural (Cookstown, Athens and Bruce Mines). A stratified random sample design was used. The population was stratified according to the proportion of persons aged 62 and older who resided in communities of comparable size across Ontario.

The sampling frame was the July 1982 list of persons on the Old Age Security data base. This data base, owned by Health and Welfare Canada, is the most complete list of persons aged 65 and older in the province. It lists every person aged 65 and older in the province who receives the Old Age Security pension plus persons 65 and older who are in receipt of Spouses' Allowance. The desired number of interviews was 1,000 and it was decided to sample 1,400 persons or 40 percent more than the number of interviews desired to allow for attrition. The number of persons to be sampled in each location was determined on the basis of the proportion of persons aged 65 and over who resided in communities of similar size in Ontario. A computer generated random sample was drawn by the Ontario Ministry of Health under the supervision of Health and Welfare Canada.

The persons selected in the random sample were sent a letter explaining the study and requesting their involvement. They were provided with a business reply card to indicate their interest in participating. The Income Security Branch at Health and Welfare Canada attempted to phone all persons who did not return the card to encourage their involvement.

Five urban communities chosen for sampling served as the headquarters for the field work. Two members of the USCO residing in each urban community served as the field co-ordinators. They were responsible for recruiting senior citizens to be volunteer interviewers. The interviewers recruited were trained over a period of three days. Once in the field the interviewers' work was monitored by the researchers. Data collection took approximately three weeks at each field location. At the conclusion of the field work 846 persons were interviewed, representing a 60 percent overall response rate.

**NOTE: This summary was taken from a publication entitled Elderly Residents in Ontario: Study Methodology, published by the Minister for Senior Citizens' Affairs Seniors Secretariat, September, 1985. Consult this document for a detailed review of the methodology.*